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The Bombay Chronicle

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INSURANCE
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IN THE BOMBAY BRANCH

VOL. XX NO. 135— BOMBAY MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1932 PRICE ONE ANNA.

DISQUIETING REVIVAL OF DISORDERS

One Killed and 13 Injured on Sunday

POLICE COMPELLED TO OPEN FIRE TO SCARE AWAY CROWD

Several Cases Of Stabbings

BRUTAL MURDER AT GRANT ROAD : 5 SUSPECTS ARRESTED

Bombay has passed through three weeks of communal rioting and strife, and the end of this unfortunate state of affairs is not yet in sight.

Once again the riot situation took a turn for the worse on Sunday. Inspite of the fact that police and military vigilance was not relaxed, the day's events claimed a toll of one man killed and thirteen injured.

Hooligans are still lurking in the bye-lanes and gullies and the knife is still the favourite weapon of attack. Most of the victims that were admitted in the hospitals on Sunday sustained knife wounds.

GRANT ROAD TRAGEDY

Hindu Brutally Murdered

In the evening a Muslim passer-by was attacked in 12 Khetwadi Lane. He was severely assaulted with sticks. The incident could be watched from the Grant Road Corner. A Hindu who was watching the scene from near a tea-shop at Grant Road Corner side was attacked from behind. His throat was cut by the assailants, and before he was removed to the J. J. Hospital he died. This was the only fatal case on Sunday. Five persons were arrested in this connection.

Another Muslim was assaulted near Parekh Hospital, Sandhurst Road. He was also removed to the Congress Free Hospital.

FIRE OPENED ON CROWD.

Later in the night, the police were forced to open fire on a crowd, hot in pursuit of a Pathan, in Second Kumbharwada Lane. The Pathan was fleeing closely followed by a crowd of about 40 persons. A police officer on seeing this fired two rounds to scare away the crowds who quickly dispersed.

One of the bullets fired by the officer evidently went wide and happened to strike lightly a 7-year old girl, named Hirabai Hari Bhingarol, who was standing near the window on the first floor of a chawl. Fortunately the bullet just whizzed past her chin, leaving a scratch. She was treated in the Congress Free Hospital, and allowed to go.

SEVEN GOONDAS ROUNDED UP.

A gang of Muslim hooligans who were hastily leaving Chota Kabrastan, after stabbing a Hindu were given a hot chase by the Nagpada Police. The Goondas ran as fast as their feet could carry them, and ultimately entered a chawl. The police, however, surrounded the chawl, and raided it. Seven persons who were suspected to have taken part in rioting were put under arrest.

BHAYYAS PRANKS CAUSES ALARM.

Three successive reports of detonators which were heard in Chakla Street gave rise to panicky rumours that bombs were being used in communal warfare. The locality was thrown in a state of excitement in the afternoon, when three loud reports as that of a bomb were heard. Everyone talked about it, but when the police came it was found that a Bhayya was playing pranks with pottash bombs which are harmless, but all the same make a big noise. The Bhayya was, however, arrested and the Pydhownie police are making inquiries.

SWEETMEAT SHOP LOOTED.

Earlier in the day a daring attempt to loot a sweetmeat shop in Janjikar Street culminated in the arrest of about 29 Muslim goondas. Some of the looters succeeded in evading arrest, and carrying with them as booty delicious sweetmeats and dried fruits.

HOOLIGANISM AT TWO TANKS.

The first instance of hooliganism occurred on Sunday morning at about 8 a.m., when a Hindu pedestrian was waylaid and attacked near the Two Tanks. At mid-day another Hindu was stabbed in Madanpura. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital. A little later a third Hindu was belaboured at Madanpura and he was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital.

SUNDAY'S ARRESTS.

The total arrests for the day were 50.

HOOLIGANS CAUGHT RED-HANDED

Sequel To Looting Of Sweetmeat Shop

A daring attempt to loot a sweet-meat shop in Jinjikar Street near Juma Mosque in the early hours of Sunday morning was averted by the timely arrival of police and military. And 29 Muslim hooligans were caught red-handed.

At about 5-30 a.m. a party of military guards passing from the road noticed that a large number of hooligans had entered the shop of one Hargovinddas Vallabhdas in Jinjikar Street and engaged in wantonly destroying the contents of the shop.

SURROUNDED BY MILITARY PICKETS.

A fresh police party was sent for and on the arrival of a police party under Sub-Inspector Kinre and Sub-Inspector D'Sa of the Princess Street police station the shop was surrounded by the police and the military. In the meanwhile the hooligans got scent of the arrival of the police and tried to escape. They, however, found their way blocked by the police and military guards. Some of them made frantic efforts to make good their escape and ultimately 17 of them succeeded in running into the compound of the Juma Mosque and taking shelter there.

The police charged the hooli-

(Continued on Page 5).

SUNDAY'S CASUALTIES

The following is the toll of Sunday's casualties:—

	Dead	Injured.
J. J. Hospital	1	2
G. T. Hospital		2
Congress Free Hospital		8
K. E. M. Hospital		1
Total	1	13

Both the patients admitted in the J. J. Hospital were from Kamatipura.

TWO MORE ARRESTS

Following the arrest of Mr. Dixit and five other Congressmen who are believed to be the "brains" of the Congress movement in Bombay on Saturday the Bombay C.I.D. carried out two more arrests on Sunday.

In consequence of the arrest of Mr. Dixit and his colleagues the police seized a number of papers and documents which gave a clue to the C.I.D. who arrested two more Congressmen.

LONDON, June 5.

Washington.—The House of Representatives has passed the Revenue Bill.—Reuter.

REVOLT IN CHILE

Rebel Troops Capture President's Palace

LONDON, June 5.

Santiago De Chile.—President Montero has resigned. Revolutionary troops, pouring into the city, have captured the President's Palace.—Reuter.

3 KILLED AND 60 INJURED

LONDON, June 1.

Santiago de Chile—Three persons have been killed and 60 wounded in the riot near the presidential palace. Colonel Grove, the Rebel Air Force leader, has 40 aeroplanes and 3,000 men.—Reuter.

Premier To Cut Short His Vacation

RUGBY, June 4.

Owing to rapid improvement in his health since going to Lossiemouth a fortnight ago the Prime Minister has been allowed by the doctors to curtail his vacation by a number of days and he will resume his work in London next week, leaving Lossiemouth on Monday.

The Cancellor of Ex-chequer, Neville Chamberlain, has also made such good recovery during the cure at Harrogate that he too is returning to London on Monday.—B.O.W.

Walk-Out In Non-Brahmin Conference

Conditional Amnesty In Kashmir

MOVE TO STOP AGITATION

SRINAGAR, June 5.

The following communique has been issued:—

In order to ensure that there shall be a favourable atmosphere for the work of the Franchise Committee recently appointed by the Maharaja of Kashmir orders have been issued that prisoners of all communities both convicted and under trial under the temporary regulations and notifications shall be released on giving an undertaking to refrain for the future from all forms of agitation. These orders do not extend for the present to the Mirpur Wazarat and the Rajouri Tahsil where His Highness's Government are not yet satisfied that conditions are sufficiently settled. All persons who have so far given undertakings have already been released.—A. P.

TOLL OF EARTHQUAKE

LONDON, June 4.

Mexico City.—At least 300 persons have perished in the earthquake mentioned earlier.—Reuter.

SEQUEL TO REFUSAL OF ADJOURNMENT MOTION

Mr. Jadhav On "Hasty" Policy Of Govt. Against Congress

URGES AWAKENING AMONG MASSES TO FIGHT FOR THEIR SALVATION

(From A Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, June 4.

In spite of all publicity and canvassing, the Non-Brahmin Conference, held at Bassein on Sunday, was a very tame affair and a poor show. The police with regulation lathis were more prominent than delegates. The Conference in all included about a hundred spectators, two dozen delegates and an equal number of policemen. There were only half a dozen leaders on the platform, including ex-Minister Jadhav, the president, and Minister Kambli.

POOR PUBLIC SUPPORT.

Despite the presence of the few official dignataries of the Non-Brahmin Council Party, the sponsors of the Conference seem to have little public support. It will be recalled that about a few weeks back, the Working Committee of the Non-Brahmin Party met in Poona, and pressed a vote of censure on Non-Brahmin M.L.C.'s for their conduct in supporting additional taxation bills in the last session of the council. It is these "censured" men that were the prime movers of the Conference, despite protest from leaders of the Nationalist Non-Brahmin Party. No wonder then that response from the Non-Brahmin community was poor.

A DULL AFFAIR.

The Conference lasted for about three hours, and was, as stated above, a dull affair. When the president began his address, which was pretty long, the audience felt bored, and some of them including delegates redired to the smoking room, temporarily improvised, occasionally peeping in to evince their interest in the Conference.

HUSH-HUSH METHODS.

One feature of the Conference was the hush-hush methods practised by the organisers. About three days back, a requisition was sent by 14 distinguished Non-Brahmin leaders, including Mr. Navle, Ly. President of the Bombay Legislative Council and Mr. Bagde, ex-Secretary of the Non-Brahmin Party, pointing out that due notice of the Conference was not given to the public, and requesting postponement to a mere convenient date. They also pointed out that if the Conference was rushed through, in spite of the opposition, the resolutions passed therein would not be binding on the members. Not only did the organisers not care for this constitutional protest, but went a step further in the Conference.

THREAT AND A WALK-OUT.

Before the proceedings began, Mr. A. Patil from Bassein wanted to move the adjournment of the Conference in view of the fact that Bombay was in a disturbed state on account of riots, that most of the leaders were in jail, and that members had not time to study Lothian Committee's report to formulate their views on it.

The chairman of the Reception Committee refused permission, and when the member persisted in speaking, the chairman threatened to call for the police. Some prominent delegates and visitors walked out as a protest against this attitude.

Presiding at the Non-Brahmin Conference held at Bassein on Sunday, Mr. B. V. Jadhav said that they were passing through very critical times. The whole country was in a ferment and Government had to rule by Ordinances. On account of the world wide trade depression, prices of food grains and other agricultural produces had gone down to the utter loss of the peasants' purchasing power. The trading and commercial classes were in a bad condition and the people in general were faced with ruin.

TREASURES EMPTY.

Continuing he said. Government are eager to give a new constitution, but the Central and Provincial treasuries are empty, and deficits are increasing year by year. The law of diminishing returns has begun to operate, and the yield from enhanced taxes is falling much below what was estimated. The enhancement of postal and railway rates has resulted in loss. The surcharge on income has failed to bring in more revenue. It is difficult to say what the Government and the people should do under these critical circumstances.

The Conference, is therefore, being held at the right time. The leaders of the party do want advice and guidance from the party at this juncture."

BOMBAY RIOTS

After referring to the serious loss suffered by the deaths of Messrs. Khandke, Ligade and Javalkar, the President said a few words about the deplorable riots in Bombay. He thought that Hindus were disunited on account of their faulty notions of religion. They have lost sight of the ancient principles of one God one Varna, and one Veda. For their effective organisation, the Hindus will have to go back to these old doctrines. In other words, the Hindus will have to give up idol worship and caste system and deny the authorities of the various Smritis and Purans.

He then condemned the Terrorist movement in Bengal, and exhorted the non-Brahmins to cooperate with the authorities in putting it down. He then turned to the regular business of the Conference and first enunciated what the aims and objects of the party were. The Party was pledged to secure justice to everybody by helping them to fight with oppression and exploitation in religious, social and economic and political sphere.

STOP RELIGIOUS EXPLOITATION.

"As at present constituted, the Hindu society encourages the exploitation of the majority of the people by small favoured class. Some from it are taking advantage of the superstitions and ignorance of their clients; some as caste leaders are doing the same; the capitalist is ever anxious to get more work for less wages; the money lender is looting the debtor in various ways, and is reducing him to the position of a serf. The non-Brahmins have to work for the help of the poor oppressed and downtrodden people and to train them to fight with their oppressers.

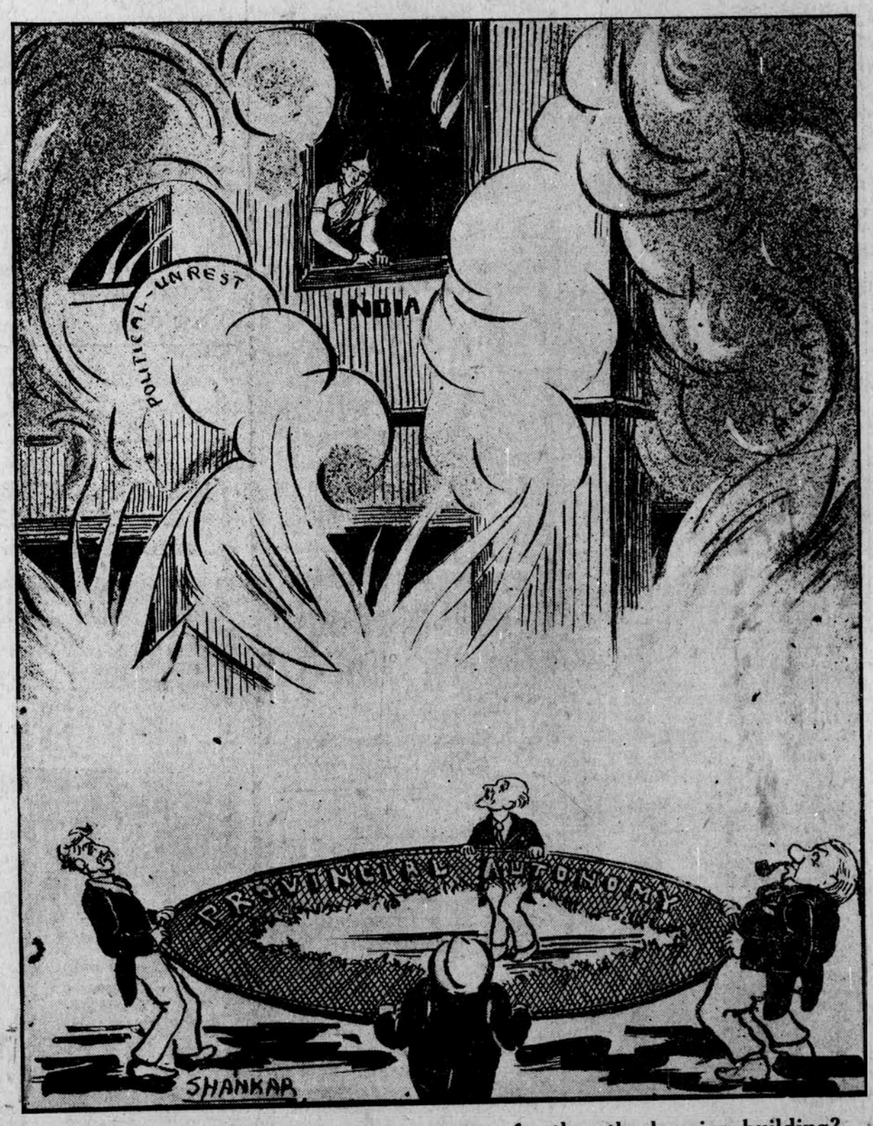
It is well-known that no class placed in a position of advantage will voluntarily surrender their privileges and rights, however unjustly they have been originally acquired.

The masses must regain their freedom and rights to equality by strife. It is therefore necessary to awaken these masses and train them to fight for their salvation.

It is necessary to train in the beginning a few of their leaders.

(Continued on page 5.)

POLITICAL SALVAGE A LA HOARE



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A 5015

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A 5011

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E R7300

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5007

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Public Notices.

THE BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CO-OPERATIVE BANK, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bank will be held at the Registered Office of the Bank, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 20th June, 1932, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, adopting the resolutions regarding the amendment of certain bye-laws of the Bank and of Rules for the Election of Directors framed under bye-law No. 69 A.

By Order of the Board,
VAIKUNTH, L. MEHTA,
Managing Director.

Bombay, 6th June, 1932.
5003.

THE BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CO-OPERATIVE BANK, LIMITED

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bank will be held at the Registered Office of the Bank, in Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 20th June, 1932, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1 To adopt the Report of the Directors and the Audited Statement of Accounts of the Bank for the year ending 31st March 1932.
2 To declare a dividend.
3 To elect Directors.
4 To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board,
VAIKUNTH L. MEHTA.
Managing Director.

Bombay, 6th June, 1932.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from 21st June, 1932 to 2nd July, 1932, both days inclusive.
5004.

PERSIAN GULF STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the abovenamed Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at No 18, Rampart Row, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 10th day of June, 1932, at 3 p.m. (Standard Time) to consider and if thought fit to pass the following Resolution as an Extraordinary Resolution:—

"That sanction be given to the Liquidator comprising the claim of the Company against Abdul Jaber El Khedery of Busrah for the sum of Rs. 30,000|-".

Dated this 2nd day of June, 1932.

H. D. MAPARA,
Liquidator.
5010

THE PRALHAD MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Gresham Building, Esplanade Road Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, 17th June, 1932 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited statesments of Accounts upto 31st March, 1932.
2. To declare a dividend on Preference Shares.
3. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, 10th June, 1932, to FRIDAY, 24th June, 1932, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
PARTAPGIR NARSINGIRJI & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 4th June, 1932.
5012

AUCTION SALES.

Under instructions from the Commandant H. R. S. M.T. Cl. III Bombay and Local Audit Officer, Bombay, the undersigned will offer for sale by public auction on Wednesday, 8th June, 1932, at 9-30 sharp the following Steel Scraps, Brass, Bronze, Aluminium Scraps, Lauss Ball Bearings Electrical Stores, Wheels, Rims, Tyres, Tubes and other motor stores, Tables, Chairs, Trays. Sale will be held at workshops behind Assaye Buildings, Colaba.

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AUCTION SALE.

Under kind instructions from the Officer I/C Supplies Poona, the undersigned will offer for sale by public auction on Thursday, 16th June, 1932, at 9-30 a.m. sharp at Supply Depot, Poona, the following stores.

Bags 2 mds. size, serviceable and unserviceable Drums oil and Misc, Cases tea, Tins of Sorts Kegs Barrels, etc.

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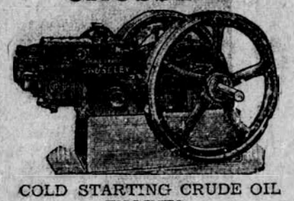

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Marjorie McKenna AGE 16—

and 9 years before

Feb. 25, 1918. Age, 7 years 5 months; weight, 1 st. 11¼ lbs.
BEFORE TAKING VIROL

April 21, 1918. Age, 7 years 7 months; weight, 2 st. 11¼ lbs.
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At 7 years 5 months, Feb. 25th, 1918, Marjorie McKenna was admitted to Roseyale Hospital, Dumfries, in a state of extreme emaciation and exhaustion (Photo 1) and with many sores. She weighed 1st. 11¼ lbs.. Apart from dressing of the sores, *she had no special treatment except Virol, which was given her thrice daily.*

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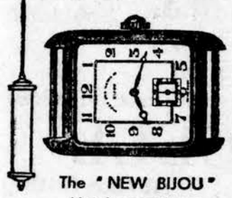

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TRADE AND FINANCE

ABUNDANCE OF SHORT FUNDS IN MONEY MARKET

Major Portion Of 1932 Bonds Will Be Converted Into New Loan

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

Bombay, June 2.

Business is still hampered on account of continued disturbances in certain parts of the city.

MONEY.

The monetary situation indicated abundance of short funds in the market with call loans placed at 3 per cent almost throughout. A further decline in the trade demand of Rs. 128 lacs this week and the suspension of the sale of intermediate treasury bills from yesterday are likely to cause further easiness in rates, though on the opening of the subscription list for the New Rupee Loan on the 6th instant, money rates may tighten somewhat. Sales of Treasury bills amounted to Rs. 365.75 lacs against maturities of Rs. 274.75 lacs, in addition to the large amount of over Rs. 2 crores due between 2nd and 7th instant. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One to six months 3 per cent.

IMPERIAL BANK.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 27th May 1932 shows an increase of Rs. 275.03 lacs in the cash balance of the Bank now standing at Rs. 13,58,36,000 as compared with Rs. 15.68 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 19.39, an increase of Rs. 3.81 per cent. over last week. Loans and Inland bills discounted have declined by Rs. 60.99 lacs and by Rs. 102.43 lacs respectively, while Cash credits have increased by Rs. 51.39 lacs. Government deposits are up by Rs. 38.81 lacs to Rs. 7.70 crores and Other deposits by Rs. 11.47 lacs to Rs. 60.56 crores. Government have repaid Re. 1 crore out of Rs. 2 crores borrowed for Ways and Means advances from the Imperial Bank. The Bank rate is unchanged at 5 per cent.

NEW LOAN PROSPECTS.

The announcement of the issuance of a new Rupee Loan by the Government of India did not affect the security market since the terms offered are well conceived and are in keeping with the present state of the market. The return of 5.81 per cent l attractive and should draw in a fair amount in cash subscription. As for the conversion of 1932 bonds the offer of 6 per cent interest free of tax from 6th June to 31st July in addition to the interest on the bonds from the date of application is indeed lucrative and it is generally expected that a major portion of the outstanding 1932 bonds will be converted into this loan. The duration of the loan has been wisely fixed to 6 years minimum and 8 years maximum at the option of the Government and should the international financial situation improve in the coming few years, there is no doubt that Government will retire the loan at the earlier date.

3 1|2 per cent. paper witnessed frequent fluctuations and tended to be quieter owing to speculative selling, the closing quotation being Rs. 62-8. Other scrips however, maintained last week's level and a fair amount of business was transacted, particularly in short-term bonds. 5 per cent 1945-55 Loan is quoted at Rs. 100-14, 1933 at Rs. 100-9 and 1939-44 at Rs. 95-4. 1935 loan is quoted at Rs. 97-14. 6 per cent Bonds due 1932 remained steady at Rs. 100-12 while 1933-36 loan receded slightly to Rs. 100-9. 6 1|2 per cent Bombay Development Loan eased slightly to Rs. 104-11, while Treasury Bonds kept unchanged at Rs. 102-8. 4 per cent 1960-70 loan declined to Rs. 71 and 1934-37 loan to Rs. 92-6. 4 1|2 per cent 1955-60 Loan is quoted at Rs. 80-12 and 1934 bonds at Rs. 97-14.

TERMS OF NEW LOAN.

The Government of India notified on 1st June that subscriptions for an issue of 6 1|2 per cent taxable Loan due 1938-40 will be received without limit of amount from 6th to 18th June 1932. The issue price will be Rs. 98 and interest payable half yearly on 1st April and 1st October. Interest from the date of application to 30th September will be paid at the time of the issue of new securities at 5 1|2 per cent on the nominal value of the loan.

Subscriptions may be in cash, treasury bills or 6 per cent 1932 bonds the latter being accepted as the equivalent of cash at their full maturity value. Treasury bills maturing not later than the 31st August 1932 and payable at the place of presentation of the application will be accepted as cash at their face value less discount at the rate of 3 1|2 per cent on the unexpired portion of the currency of the bills.

In case of 1932 bonds tendered for conversion, interest at 6 per cent free of tax upto to 31st July 1932 will be paid in addition, at the time of the issue of new securities.

The loan will be issued in the form of stock or promissory notes and applications must be for Rs. 100 or a multiple of that sum.

Applications for the loan will be received at any of the following:—

(a) The local head offices and Indian branches of the Imperial Bank of India.

(b) Offices of the Controller of Currency, Calcutta and of the Accountants General, Madras and Burma.

(c) Any Government Treasury

(d) All Post offices doing savings Banks business subject to a mafimum of Rs. 20,000 per applicant.

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of three months Treasury bills were opened on Tuesday the 31st May 1932. Total amount offered was Rs. 1,20,25,000. Tenders at Rs. 99-1-6 and above were accepted in full. Lower tenders were rejected. The total amount of accepted tenders was Rs. 1,05,00,000 and the average rate Rs. 33-11-4 per annum.

Sale of intermediate three months treasury bills has been discontinued. Intermediate 3 months treasury bills sold from 25th May to 30th May 1932 amounted to Rs. 2,60,75,000.

Tenders for three months' treasury bills to the amount of Rs. 2 crores will be received on Tuesday the 7th June 1932. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday the 10th June 1932. Other conditions are as usual.

AMERICA AND THE DEBT PROBLEM.

Latest advices from America show, as expected that there is no change in the attitude regarding the non-relation of German reparations and inter-Allied debts. The European Powers who are meeting at Lausanne on June 16 will, therefore if they are to do any good, have to take their courage in both hands over reparations and reckon on opening negotiations with America as a separate issue. American insistance upon the distinct separation between reparations and debts due to her is really self-contradictory. America made settlements with her debtors on the basis of their capacity to pay, and in reckoning this capacity the amounts due to each debtor from Germany were a major factor.

Public opinion in America holds that the loss through the cancellation of foreign debts would increase the burden upon the American tax-payer. But as an American economist, Professor J. M. Clarke of Columbia University, has recently pointed out the greater part of the debt payments received by America do not go into the revenue funds, but are placed to the reduction of the national debt. Thus the chief effect of a cessation of foreign debt payments could be merely a lengthening of the time before America's expenditure upon the war would be wiped out. If the American budget were balanedt without entrenching upon moneys normally placed to the sinking fund for the debts, America's war expenditure should be wiped out by 1955. If payments were not received from abroad the date would be deferred, but as Professor J. M. Clarke points out it is not the tax-payer of today but the taxpayer of 1955 and onwards who has a direct financial interest in the maintenance of the present debt settlements. By 1955 it is to be hoped world conditions will have so much improved that the American taxpayer could be indifferent about war debt receipts. Professor Clarke warns his countrymen that to save the world economic situation it will be necessary for America not only to forego public debts due from Europe, but private debts as well. He admits that America lent money to private ventures in Europe because they needed loans, but it was partly also because America did not know what else to do with credits due to her, since they were not allowed to be liquidated in the form of goods, He says that there is no reason in equity why the private debts should be preserved if the public debts have to be sacrificed. The pubic debts had priority and the private loans were made in the light of that fact. When America makes concessions regarding gues, must be found by which debts due, some method, he arthe burden will be shared between public and private claims.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange was distinctly easy during the period under review following advices from Calcutta market where it appears that export cover has been rather deficient. Furthermore money was less valuable than in the past few weeks. In the local market the business transacted was of small dimensions with sellers of ready T. T. at 1s. 5-27|32d. and buyers at 1s. 29|32d. though rates improved 1|-32d. at the close. In he forward market also quotations declined proportionately and no transactions of any size are reported. The following are the forward rates:—June 1s. 5-27|32d. and July 1s. 5-13|16d.

The dollars sterling quotation advanced from dollars 3.69-1|4 to dollars 3.72-1|4, early in the week, but declined to dollars 3.68-3|4, at the close. French francs moved between 93.50 and 93.25. The Belga kept stationary at 26.50, while the Italian Lira appreciated from 71.70 to 71.85, but finished at 71.60.

No remittances to the Home Treasury were effected during the week ending 28th May 1932.

GOLD.

Barring a temporary but a sharp decline in the price over the week-end following movements in the London-New York cross rate, the gold market remained quite steady with a fair amount of business transacted in the local market. Ready which opened at Rs. 27-15 declined to 28 and closed at Rs. 27-15-0 per Rs. 27-12, but improved to Rs. tola. Exports of gold last week lia" amounted to Rs. 6,81(mfw Rs. 61,70,643; per s.s. "Mongolia" Rs. 6,81,265 and per s.s. per s.s. "Malwa" amounted to City of "Sydney" Rs. 3,55,741. This week's shipment is also expected to be large. The price ween 112s. 9d. and 112s. 5d. of gold in London ranged bet-The quotation for sovereigns declined in sympathy to Rs. 17-7-0, but improved and closed at Rs. 17-9-0, both for ready and forward. The daily offtake is still no better than 2000 tolas and 2 lakhs tolas. In our market stocks on hand amount to about the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 28-0-6 and Rs. 27-12 both for ready and [illegible] June settlement. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 35,014 in bar and coin.

SILVER.

Prices in the silver market moved within a narrow range, but tended to be steadier towards the close on advices from Shanghai. Business however was on a very restricted scale, the market being closed for most of the days owing to disturbances in that locality. The price of ready fluctuated between Rs. 55-5, and 55-12, during the week. The daily offtake is reduced to 45 bars with stocks almost unchanged at 9000 bars. In Shanghai the tael after declining from 1s. 8d. to 15 7-7|8d. improved to 1s. 8-3|16d. and closed at 1s. 8d. The highest and lowest rates in London were 10-15|16d. and 16-3|4d. for ready and 17d. and 16-3|4d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 55-12 and Rs. 55-5 for ready, Rs. 55-15 and Rs. 55-8 for 23rd June settlement and Rs. 56-3 and 55-12 for July settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £2500 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £37,500.* The total imports during the week amounted to 241 bars and Rs. 154,050 in coin.

SHARES.

The share market was open for three days in the week with an easier tendency in prices, particularly in cotton mill shares. Absence of investment demand and weak raw cotton account for the fall. The following are the fluctuations in some of the leaders:—Bombay Dyeings Rs. 623|12-621|4-620; Century Rs. 191|4-187|8; Central India Rs. 235xd-232|8xd-231|4; Crescent Rs. 46|4-45|14; Fazulbhoy Rs. 281|4-278|12-276|4; Indore Malwa Rs. 322|8; Kohinoor Rs. 111|4-109|6-110; New Great Rs. 111|4-107|8; Pearls Rs. 155-151|4; Simplex Rs. 18|2-17|8 and Swadeshi Rs. 185xd.-183|12xd.

Similar conditions obtained in the miscellaneous section with small turnover. Tata Iron Ordys. eased from Rs. 22|10 to Rs. 22|6 and Tata Defds. from Rs. 245 to 240. Tata Hydros receded from Rs. 125|10 to 121|14. Tata Power shares declined from 530 to Rs. 517|8 and Andhra Valleys from Rs. 866|4 to Rs. 843|12. Alcock shares kept unchanged at Rs. 95|10xd. while Bombay Burmahs quietened to Rs. 307|8. Bombay Trams eased from Rs. 118|2 to Rs. 115|15 and Bombay Steams from Rs. 205|10 to Rs. 203|12. Bundi Cement steadied from Rs. 13|14 to Rs. 14xd. and Indian Cements from Rs. 173|12 to Rs. 175xd. Katni Ordys. showed little change and closed at Rs. 150|10, while Defds. improved from 520 to Rs. 537|8. Among Railway shares Tapti Valleys gained at little from Rs. 576|4 to Rs. 578|12, but closed at the former level.

Imperial Bank shares lost from Rs. 1023|12 to Rs. 1015 and Contributories from Rs. 251|4 to 248|12. Bank of India shares are quoted at Rs. 85|12 and those of the Central Bank at Rs. 14|12.

CALCUTTA.

The price of hessians after improving slightly to Rs. 7|8 in mid-week declined and closed at Rs. 7|4. Jute shares in the Calcutta market ruled easier towards the close.

At the General Meeting of the Association of jute mills on the 27th May the agreement arrived at with the non-association mills was ratified by the necessary majority. The agreement stipulates that the 3 non-association mills are allowed to work for 54 hours a week and association mills 40 hours a week with 15 per cent looms sealed up.

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Use Pepsodent Tooth Paste twice a day—see your dentist at least twice a year

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YET HE BECAME MILLIONARIE

Most men woh have made millions set out deliberately to acquire fortunes. They worked hard, saved hard, saved hard, and seized their chance when it came. And the life stories of these millionaires have been told again and again.

But there are a few men in the world who became millionaires in spite of themselves. Chance, or luck, flung millions into their laps. These are the men whose stories are rarely told. But a glimpse is given of a few of them in the pages of "South African Memories," by Sir Percy Fitzpatrick (Cassell).

These men had their homes on gold or diamond fields and didn't know it. In those early days of the diggings, prospectors were prying everywhere in South Africa in search of precious metals. Often they found it in land which was owned by some simple Boer farmer, who could never tell the difference between a diamond and a pebble. The feverish prospector would offer to buy the farm at a figure that seemed preposterously high to the simple farmer. But if the prospector did not buy the land quickly, it was certain that some Johannesburg financier would come forward and bid a higher price.

HATED THE ENGLISH.

Sir Percy Fitzpatrick in his youth was the agent for a famous gold and diamond syndicate in South Africa. He tells the stories of many amazing deals, whereby simple Boer farmers suddenly found themselves wealthy beyond all their dreams. Perhaps the most astonishing character of all was a Boer named Prinsloo, who grew rich in spite of himself.

Prinsloo hated the English and all those strange cosmopolitan characters who were searching the Transvaal for gold. Prinsloo had a farm less than thirty miles from the growing gold city of Johannesburg. So incensed was he with prospectors and gold diggers that he used to sit on the veranda of his farmhouse with a loaded rifle on his knees. He stated publicly that he would shoot any man who dared to prospect on his farm.

But there was a strong suspicion that the wealthy reef of gold extended beneath Prinsloo's farm. So negotiations were carried on through individuals who knew the old Boer well. They wisely advised him that the best thing was to fall in with their views and enable him to escape the hated English by selling his farm to them at an unheard-of price. He could then go to another part of the country, where he would be safe from their attentions.

HATED ENGLISH.

With considerable surliness, Prinsloo parted with his farm for the considerable sum of £10,500 cash. Nobody was allowed to prospect. It was a gamble on the part of the syndicate. But it turned out a lucky gamble for them, for that farm eventually became the richest goldfield of the Rand—the Modderfontein.

In the meantime, Prinsloo, to cut himself off from all contact with the hated English, went many miles further east and acquired a new home at a place called Kaalfontein. He thought himself safe. No minerals had ever been found in this region, and in fact no one had even thought it worth while to prospect there.

But a few years later a Dutch prospector came nosing in these parts. He picked up a few pebbles on the old Boer's farm, and what he found made him anxious to buy the land. Despite the fact that this prospector, Michaelson, was a Dutchman himself, he found Prinsloo a difficult man to deal with. It cost him £100,000 to buy the farm. With this gold in an old chest, Prinsloo trekked with a waggon and oxen still further into the wilds. His old farm became a valuable diamond mine.

FENCED HIS FARM.

Once again settled, Prinsloo became a fanatic. His first act was to fence his new farm against trespassers. And once again he spent his days sitting on the veranda, a loaded rifle on his gnees, ready to shoot the first introder to show himself.

Then there came on the scene Tom Cullinan, now Sir Thomas Cullinan, the discoverer of the greatest diamond in the world. Cullinan was a prospector in those days. Diamonds had been found in the region, and looking at the landscape with the eye of an expert, Cullinan decided that the real diamond pipe was on the high-level land. This, alas, happened to be Prinsloo's farm. He was warned against being seen by the fanatical Boer.

On a particularly dark night, Cullinan crawled through the wire fencing. He gathered in some small sacks a large number of pebbles and surface deposit. Then he crawled away without being observed. On examination he found that the samples contained diamonds, and other indications. He promptly insisted upon visiting the old farmer. He found Prinsloo sitting in an armchair on the veranda, a ribe on his knee.

"What do you want?" asked the Boer.

"Just to talk with you," replied Cullinan. He knew the Dutch and their peculiarities. And so, slowly, he led up to the subject of buying the farm.

The old Boer replied at once. In the coldest and gravest tones the old man announced that he was sick of being pestered like this and always driven out of his home. He was persecuted until life was not worth living.

A FAMOUS DIAMOND.

"This is my answer," he said, pointing to the loaded rifle beside him. "I'm not going to have you or anyone tramping over my farm and trespassing here. But I'll tell you what I will do. If by 12 o'clock tomorrow you pay over to me £60,000 in cash you English can have this farm and I'll go where I won't be bothered."

Thus, for the third time was old Prinsloo, despite his most careful precautions, pestered by having a fortune thrust upon him.

The condition seemed impossible to Collinan. He had not the money himself and there was no time to negotiate with those whom he had always in mind. But by superhuman efforts throughout the next twenty-four hours he managed to comply with the conditions and to acquire the farm.

Prinsloo went away with his third fortune into the blue. He was never heard of again. But his third farm became the Premier Diamond Mine. And in the earth beneath the veranda where he used to sit with the loaded rifle on his knee was found in 1905 the largest diamond in the world—the Cullinan Diamond.

The Cullinan Diamond was more than three times the size of any known stone. It was purchased by the Transvaal Government in 1907 and presented to King Edward VII. It was sent to Amsterdam to be cut, and in 1908 was divided into nine large stones and a number of small brilliant.

And so fortunes were made while an old Boer, with a chest loaded with money and hatred in his heart, trekked once again into the unknown.

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Philip's University Scheme

(By Mail)

The well-known "German Vacation Course" which the Marburg Philip's University arranges annually will this year (it is its 29th year) be held from 1st August to 28th August.

"Present day Germany" will be the subject of the chief course. It will be divided into three parts according to the first weeks: Intellectual Fundamentals, Economics Basis, Politica Powers and their respective Effects. The first week will be given to men of science: Professor Bultmann (Marburg University), Professor Dacque (Munich University), Professor Eibl (Vienna University), Dr. Pleyer (Berlin University), Professor Smend (Berlin University).

The second week to men of practice: Krichhauff (Hamburg), Freiherr von Luninck (Bonn), Graf Schwerin von Krosigk (Berlin), Sogemeier (Berlin), Textor (Marburg).

SIGHTSEEING JOURNEY.

In the third week politicians will be given a chance whose names will be announced presently. For a foreigner the "Open Sesame" to a country is its Language. Wherefore special "German Language and Literature" Courses have been arranged for beginners intermediate and advanced students.

All the teachers are highly qualified members of the staff of Marburg Schools. Gymnastics and Music are to counteract brainwork. The Marburg Art Gallery and other places of interest will be visited under the guidance of experts. Various entertainments chiefly of a social nature fill up the evennings. During the weekend trips into the surroundings will be arranged.

To finish off the course of studies a well organised Sight-Seeing Journey through the valley of the Main from Frankfurt via Aschaffenburg, Wertheim, Rotenburg on the Tauber, Wurzburg, Nurnberg, Bamberg to Coburg has been planned. It is meant to acquaint students with History by showing them Germany past and present. Owing to specially favourable conditions the charge for Board and Residence during the Marburg Vacation Course is comparatively low. Particulars, detailed Prospectus etc. will be sent gratis on application by the Geschaftsstelle der Marburger Ferienkurse, Rotenberg 21, Marburg-Lahn, Germany.

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CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Hindu—Jeth Shood 2, 1988
Parsi—Deh 3, 1301.
Muslim—Safar 1, 1351.
Sunrise—6hr. 1m.
Sunset—7hr. 14m.
Highside—0-34, 13-42.
Lowtide—6-36, 19-49

Phases of the Moon:—First quarter 12th June, 3hr. 9m. a.m. Full Moon 18th June 6h. 8m. p.m. Last quarter 26th June 2h. 6m. a.m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE. — "24 Hours" a Paramount Picture. Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE CINEMA. — "Black Coffee". Daily at 4-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPRESS THEATRE.—"Innocents of Paris". A Paramount Picture. Daily at 4, and 6-30 p.m.
PATHE CINEMA, Lamington Road.—Betty Stockfeld and Dennis Neilson-Terry in "77 Park Lane." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee on Thursday, 3-30 p.m.
RIALTO.—"Dracula," Daily at 6-30 p.m. and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON TALKIES, Dhobi Talao.—"Fox Movietone Follies". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. (S.T.)
CAPITOL.— "The Champ." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinees, daily, at 4 p.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.

12 noon, gramophone records; 5 p.m., Indian Ladies Hour: Mrs. Gargidevi Sharma's talk on "What a woman can do" (in Hindi); 7-0 p.m.; V. Shastri's violin solo and Madhavlal's sitar solo, 9 p.m., news in Hindi.

POSTAL NOTICE

From Monday, the 6th June, and until further orders the hours of booking registered letters and parcels at the undermentioned offices in the Fort area will be as shown against each.

(10-30 a. m. to 4-30 p. m.)

Apollo Bunder. Apollo St.; Secretariat; Elphinstone Circle; Churchgate St. and Ballard Estate.

IMAGE IN DEAD MAN'S EYES

Having read a story of a murder solved by the dead man's eyes retaining a "picture" of the slayer, the local Sheriff of Wilmington, North Carolina, tried it on the corpse of a Negro who was found shot to death.

The dead man's eyes were photographed, and enlargements, says Reuter, revealed a clear image of another Negro.

He was arrested, and, the Sheriff declares, confessed to the murder.

WILSON HIGH SCHOOL

WILSON HIGH SCHOOL will RE-OPEN on MONDAY, 6th June, at 11 a.m. when pupils seeking admission shall bring their leaving certificates.

This year sixty-six pupils were sent up for Matriculation Examination fifty-six passed. P. S. Priolkar stood first with a total of 510 carrying (1) Dosabhai Framji Scholarship, (2) Bai Sitabai R. Naik Scholarship, (3) Dinanath S. Mankar "Gold Medal." Another pupil Pendharkar V. G. stands fifth with a total 470.

The school percentage of passes is about 85.

University percentage being nearly 37.

PRINCIPAL,
Wilson High School.
Dated, 5th June, 1932.

THE NEW ERA SCHOOL

(Gowalia Tank, Bombay 7.)

The school RE-OPENS on WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant at 10-30 a.m. after the summer holidays.

PANCHGANI MUSLIM HIGH SCHOOL

(Dar-ul-uloom)

CENT PER CENT MATRICULATION RESULTS.

All the boys in the Matriculation Class were sent up and all of them passed.

Germany Facing The Most Stormy Election

HINDENBURG WILL RETIRE IN FAVOUR OF EX-CROWN PRINCE

HITLER'S PLANS FOR FUTURE

LONDON, June 4.

Berlin.—With the dissolution of the Reichstag Germany is faced with what may well prove to be the most stormy election in her political history. Excitement is rising fever high.

The Cabinet's declaration which is one of briefest issued by any post-war Cabinet, is, on the whole, on the lines of that of late Bruening Cabinet and is regarded by the Socialist and Radical press as "a plain declaration of war against the working classes" and as "a reactionary programme."

Crushing The Marxist

The Government's declaration leaves no doubt that their chief concern at present is to enforce political programme. The Government's statement has naturally the approval of the Nationalist press, especially as its main purpose is to crush that "Marxist system."

Ex-Crown Prince In The Race.

Political circles are convinced that men now in power have many surprises up their sleeves. President Hindenburg, whose 85th birthday falls on 2nd October, may, according to the Nationalist circles, issue a proclamation that day, announcing his resignation and urging election of former Crown Prince as his successor.

Official circles deny such intention but it finds confirmation in the articles in a Munich Sunday paper which says that President Hindenburg will resign in autumn in favour of the ex-Crown Prince.

Hitler's Plans.

Berlin papers report that Hitler was agreed to give up some of his most Radical demands and that after the election he will be satisfied with the reorganisation of the Cabinet by inclusion of only a few Nazis, leaving General Schleicher as the dominant leader. In return for this concession, controlling interests in Prussia would be given to the Nazis.—Reuter.

Von Hindenburg

FRUIT FARMING IN INDIA

Profitable Field In British Market?

Sardar Sant Singh's Questions For Assembly!

(BY MAIL.)

NEW DELHI, June 2.

Sardar Sant Singh, M.L.A., has given notice of the following questions for the next autumn session of the Legislative Assembly to be held at Simla:—

Will the Government please state what action has so far been taken on the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Agriculture to the effect "Wherever favourable markets can be developed the substitution in part or in whole of the horticultural crops to the existing field crops would materially advance the prosperity of the cultivators"?

Is it a fact that fruit farming offers a greater prospect for the economic uplift of the rural class, if so, will the Government kindly state what steps have been taken to encourage fruit farming?

Is it a fact that Pioneer Work in fruit farming at a great expense and sacrifice is being carried on by some members of the Association known as Llyallpur Fruit Growers' Association Limited, Lyallpur, Bandrol orchard of Kullu, Godrej farm in Bombay and several orange planters in Assam, Bengal, Nagpur and the mango planters on the west coast of Bombay and Madras, if so what assistance has been afforded by the Government to encourage them?

ALLEGED "GREAT OBSTACLES."

Is it a fact that great obstacles are being faced by the above-named persons in carrying out their schemes of improvement?

Is the Government prepared to undertake an inquiry as to how practical assistance can be provided for them in marketing the Indian fruits in India and foreign countries on the lines on which the Empire Marketing Board is acting.

Is it a fact that the British Market offers a profitable field for most of the Indian fruits, if so, what steps Government proposes to take in order to encourage the expert of Indian fruits to England?

Will the Government consider reasonable reduction in railway freight from the Punjab to the various ports of India so that the fruit growers may be able to compete with other countries in exporting their fruits to foreign lands?

Is it not a fact that transport charges for fruits are much lower in California, Florida, Brazil and South Africa than in India?

Have the Imperial Agriculture Research Council received any scheme for the development and preservation of the fruits, if so what steps have been taken to give effect to those schemes?

"CONGRESS AT DELHI."

What was the actual cost to the Government of India in the measures taken to prevent the holding of the annual session of the Congress at Delhi, and from what funds were these expenses met?

How many persons were actually arrested in connection with the holding of the annual session of the Congress from 20th April to 28th? How many of the arrested persons belonged to Delhi, and how many to Madras, Bombay, Bihar, Bengal, U. P., Punjab and N. W. F. Provinces?

How many persons were actually turned back from the various railway stations and the roads leading to Delhi in these days?

Will the Government kindly state the number of persons actually prosecuted for various offences under the Ordinances out of the arrested persons? How many of the arrested persons were released without trial and after what period of detention?

Is it a fact that on 24th April arrests were made without using any violence upto 2 p.m. of that day, and that no resistance was offered by the Congressmen when they were arrested?—A. P.

"THE CHAMP" A POPULAR ATTRACTION

Four O'Clock Matinees Daily

To obviate parents with their kiddies being crowded out for "The Champ" which is drawing huge crowds at the Capitol the management have very thoughtfully provided for special 4 p.m. matinees to be held daily with a view of coping with the rush.

"The Champ" is just one of the few pictures in many a year that has the kind of entertainment which not only proves a great entertainment for the grown-ups but also a source of great delight for the youngsters.

It is therefore no wonder that even a world famous novelist like the late Edgar Wallace in speaking about "The Champ" said: "I went to see "The Champ" last night with Wallace Beery and Jackie Cooper. It really was a perfect picture and perfectly acted, and I hope you will see it in town I haven't seen a picture that impressed me so. Everybody in the audience was weeping at the finish, including me."

The additional attraction for the kiddies is the child star Jackie Cooper who is described by all critics as being "Miles ahead of Jackie Coogan."

HOW TO SPEND £1,000 A YEAR

What The Universities Should Teach

JOHANNESBURG, (By Mail).

Undergraduates should learn how to spend £1,000 a year.

And Universities should teach them to do so.

Such a training gives a man an appreciation of values, and in the end makes him a better citizen.

This view was developed in a speech by Professor J.W.G. Greig head of the Department of English at the University of the Witwatersrand.

In his undergraduate days at Glasgow, said the Professor, there was a saying that, whereas the Scottish Universities taught men to earn £1,000 a year, Oxford and Cambridge taught them to spend £1,000 a year.

He was convinced that these two functions of a University should be combined.

1 KILLED AND 13 INJURED ON SUNDAY

(Continued from page 1).

gans and as a result two of them received injuries. The police arrested twelve persons who were found in the shop.

ORDERED TO COME OUT OF THE MOSQUE.

Mr. Sayad Munawar, a local M.L.C. and a J.P. who accompanied the military guard on its round went into the mosque compound and ordered the hooligans to come out. Ultimately with the help of the mosque authorities all the 17 persons were handed over to the police.

The two injured persons were first taken to the G. T. Hospital and after treatment removed to the lock-up. The other arrested persons were also marched to the lock-up and then removed to Worli jail.

Work Of Women's Relief Committee

The Honorary Secretary of the Women's Relief Fund, Bandra, writes:—

From 18th May to 2nd June, the Committee visited all the centres every day and gave clothes to women and children and also railway fare to 60 Depressed Class women and their children for going to their native places in Poona, Satara, Ahmadnagar, etc. New houses were set up and rents were paid for two families living at Ghogari Mohola who were completely ruined by riots.

RUINOUS LEGAL EXPENSES

"I chose Kenya because I am told that people are more broad-minded here than in England, and because I desired peace."

Thus declared Dr. Searle when he arrived at Mombasa recently with Mrs. Place ("Helen of Troy") and her daughter in the German liner "Watusai."

"I am not returning to England for a retrial," said Dr. Searle. "The expense of the case has ruined me both financially and as regards my practice."

Before he left Cambridge, he added, he was inundated with anonymous letters, and was frequently inconvenienced by malicious damage to his car.

ALL-INDIA DEPRESSED CLASSES CONFERENCE

Session Postponed By A Week Due To Bombay Riots

Mr. G. A. Gawai, member of the C. P. Legislative Council and General Secretary of the All-India Depressed Classes' Association arrived oon Sunday morning by the Calcutta Mail in connection with the forthcoming session of the Depressed Classes' Conference. He was received by a large number of the Depressed Classes community at the station.

Owing to the disturbed situation created by the riots in Bombay, the All-India Depressed Classes' Conference which was fixed for the 12th inst. has been postponed to 18th and 19th June 1932. As announced Rao Bahadur M. C. Rajah, M.L.A., will preside over the session.

NEW POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE

Lucknow's Stately Edifice

(From Our Correspondent).

LUCKNOW, June 5.

The new General Post and Telegraph Office, Lucknow, built to house all the departments in one and the same building, has been brought into commission from this day.

Lucknow has now one more stately edifice of which the citizens might well be proud. The whole scheme costs about eight lakhs. In addition to the General Post and Telegraph offices, the new building which is three-storied will accommodate the offices of Superintendent of Post Offices, Lucknow Division and Railway Mail Services, Sixth Division. There is also residential quarters for the Postmaster, Superintendent of Telegraph Office and a few other officials of the department.

A telegraph Training school for new recruits to the Department also forms an important adjunct of the New Building.

The idea of getting the New Buildings opened by the Viceroy or Governor has been dropped. The Telegraph Training School was shifted to the new premises just before Christmas, and the offices of Superintendents of Railway Mail Service Sixth division and that of Post Office Lucknow Division followed it early in March, General Post Office Section having been transferred during middle of March and Telegraph offices were shifted to-day.

SIR H. BUTLER'S WISH FULFILLED.

It will be remembered in this connection that for a combined Post and Telegraph office befitting the Capital city of these provinces, Sir Harcourt Butler took interest in a big scheme for erecting an imposing structure to match with the magnificient Council Chamber which he conceived and brought into being, but a series of lean years that followed in quick succession did not allow his long-cherished wish to materialise. The Central Government could not be persuaded to spend any huge amount for this purpose. However, they have at last realised the urgency of it and sanctioned it in a modified form. As a result of it a beautiful building close to the Council Chamber and Government House adorns the "City of Parks."

WALK-OUT IN NON-BRAHMIN CONFERENCE

(Continued from page 1)

They will carry on incessant agitation.

NO RELIGIOUS INTERMEDIARY

He then gave a short history of the non-Brahmin movement based its origin on the foundation of the Satya. Shedak Samaj by the late Mr. Jotirav Fulay in the early seventies

OFFENSIVE AGAINST CONGRESS.

Mr. Jadhav then came to the present day politics and stated in brief the history of the Simon Commission and the circumstances which led to the holding of the Round Table Conferences. He also showed how the changes in the political situation in England affected the angle of vision of the Britishers towards India. The last election gave the Conservatives a very heavy majority that stiffened the attitude towards India.

(The Government had made up their mind to crush the Congress and was eager to take advantage of any excuse to launch the offensive. The policy of striking first and striking the hardest had resulted in making the Congress stronger and now the waverers among the Congress workers have been turned into devoted adherents by the hasty policy of Government.)

FEDERATION PROBLEMS.

He then turned to the question of Federation with Indian States. He was not very favourable to Federation at this stage. His idea is that the Princes Chamber should develop into a federation of their own; and the British India should do likewise, and the two federations should at some future date confederate. The present scheme is to have the Federal Legislature consisting of representatives of British India selected by the constituences and those sent by the Princes who will of course be their nominees This is not fair. The ministry will not really be responsible to the Federal Assembly, as the latter body will be dominated by the representatives of autocracy. The progress of democracy will be hampered, and it is feared that the whole scheme may put back the hands of the clock of progress many decades.

PURE SWADESHI.

Mr. Jadhav then advocated pure Swadeshi unmixed with boycott. Following the lead given by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, he pressed for the cry "Buy and Sell Indian". He described how the movement "Buy British" was started in England last year, and how Royalty took part in it; and how England has now given up Free Trade and is raising tariff walls to protect her own industries. India ought to walk in the footsteps of Britain. He condemned Boycott, as it is based upon hatred and therefore not a sound policy.

YOUTHS AND EDUCATION.

Primary education is a vital question for the party and they ought to press the Government to make more provision for its spread. But he realised that there was no prospect of substantial expansion in these days of financial stringency and that could not afford to wait till finances improved.

The all important question of the organisation of the party was next considered and a practical scheme was placed before the conference for discussion.

Mr. Jadhav again thanked the Conference for the honour done to him and asked them to proceed with the regular business.—A. P.

Belgian King To Visit England

RUGBY, June 4.

King Albert of Belgium is visiting King George next week. He will arrive on Wednesday and will during his stay be present during exercises at Aldershot of the Fifth Inniskilling Dragoon Guards of which he is the Col.-in-Chief.—P.O.W.

THE CAPITOL

BOMBAY'S LEADING TALKIE HOUSE.

DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
SPECIAL KIDDIES MATINEE AT 4 P.M.

THE CHAMPION TALKIE OF THE YEAR!
THAT DWARFS EVERY OTHER PICTURE INTO A PYGMY!

Get The Kiddies---They'll Love It!

AN EPIC OF FATHERHOOD THAT REACHES DOWN INTO THE HEART OF HUMANITY.

IN THE DIARY OF THE LATE

EDGAR WALLACE

THE POPULAR NOVELIST. THE FOLLOWING PASSAGE OCCURS:

"I went to see "The Champ" last night with Wallace Beery and Jackie Cooper. It really was a perfect picture and perfectly acted, and I hope you will see it in town. I haven't seen a picture that impressed me so. Everybody in the audience was weeping at the finish, including me."

Need we say More?

PLANS OPEN.—FREE LIST SUSPENDED—BOOK NOW.

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BELA LUGOSI

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1932

VICIOUS RETRENCHMENT

At last the axe has fallen on the Bombay Cabinet, three members having by invitation made the grand sacrifice and placed their heads under the guillotine. We extend our cordial sympathies to Sir Govind Pradhan and Sir Rafiuddin Ahmed, not because we feel that it makes very much difference who is or is not in the Bombay Cabinet at the present time, but because we have our human feelings and we think they have been rather hardly done by. It is to be noted that Sir Ghulam Husein Hidyatullah, who has had the longest innings of all and a few weeks ago informed an awe-struck Council that "we all have our resignations in our pockets ready to hand them to His Excellency whenever called upon," has managed to keep his own where it was, unless it has been definitely destroyed.

THANK YOU FOR WHAT?

In announcing the resignations, which have now been approved by the Secretary of State, His Excellency invites the people of the Presidency to join with him in an expression of thanks to the three retiring members for their "public-spirited and self-sacrificing action." As the people of the Presidency had nothing to do with their appointment and the smallest degree of control over their doings while in office, and have had grave reason also to disapprove of and even resent most of their actions, there is no particular reason why they should join His Excellency in these expressions of gratitude. As regards the civilian member of the trio of martyrs, the flamboyant language of the gubernatorial "darshan" seems altogether superfluous and savours even more strongly of the unctuous unreality which is inseparable from all official announcements of this kind in a country where the Government is not responsible to the people.

A SUPERFLUOUS EFFUSION.

One can agree that the two Indian members are making a substantial sacrifice, for they are going into a wilderness where they are doomed, in all conceivable circumstances of the future, to wander eternally; but the "heaven-born" never go into the wilderness and, since it had already been decided, according to uncontradicted published reports, that Mr. Thomas is to walk into a newly created post of the first importance, and, withal, his separation from the Home Department is in all probability, unless we are much mistaken, only temporary, there does not seem to be much need, or excuse for ebullient gratitude in his case at any rate.

IS IT ECONOMY?

There may be, no doubt, an inclination on the part of unthinking people to join in a chorus of hallelujahs over this truncation of the Cabinet, which will save the taxpayer the salaries of two Executive Members and one Minister and, perhaps, enable some departmental economies to follow in their train. We do not feel that way ourselves. To those who wish to see the administration conducted efficiently this decimation of Government members must be regarded as altogether disastrous. Seven members of a Cabinet for a province like Bombay is certainly not too many and four is undoubtedly by far too few. The spectacle of these remaining four members bearing the burdens of the retiring three as well as their own already heavy responsibilities is one that should fill earnest, thinking people, who are concerned to see economy combined with efficiency, with dismay rather than gratification. Nothing is more certain than that what are called the "nation-building" departments, which have been suffering from an ever-increasing process of starvation for the past few years, will now be not only starved but left out in the open to freeze as well.

WHAT SHOULD HAVE BEEN.

This is not the way to practise economy in the public interest. True economy does not lie in lopping off limbs of the body politic which, we claim, are essential to its well-being and progress, but in lowering the standards of an altogether extravagant scale of expenditure. And, if the seven members of the Cabinet could have been persuaded to accept a fifty per cent. reduction of their salaries, we should have been glad to join in the jubilation, for there would have been a more substantial saving without a sacrifice of efficiency and the members of the Cabinet would have been still very well paid for their services. Until and unless this essential need for lowering the scale of salaries in the Government and throughout the higher services is recognised and boldly tackled, all schemes of retrenchment must be vitiated by the sacrifice of efficiency in the name of false economy.

Federation Recedes

It has now become a matter of general knowledge that the British Cabinet has decided and intend to introduce a Bill embodying the plan to start with provincial autonomy, with the ideal of federation hovering in the dim and hazey distance. There are some good people who refuse to believe this even now, and persistent in thinking, or persuading themselves to think, that the Cabinet has no such intention. The local Anglo-Indian paper has made capital out of a cable it received a couple of days ago, that only one Bill is going to be introduced in Parliament "embodying provincial autonomy and federation, with a provision for the former to precede the latter."

OUR FORECAST CONFIRMED.

We are amused at the attitude of the "Times", which now actually seeks to appropriate to itself credit for announcing what a few weeks ago it pompously professed to disbelieve. The political forecast which the "Chronicle" published a month-and-a-half ago came as a shock to people who look always to Simla for their inspiration and were in blissful ignorance of the fact that Whitehall had been quietly engaged in a new scheme of its own, designed to sabotage the Round Table Conference and the Government of India's plans at the same time. The Bori Bunder organ, which greeted the "Chronicle's" announcement of this fact with a sniff of contempt, now wants to palm off its second-hand news as original and as though it were a discovery of its London correspondent who has come panting breathless up to the scratch after every British newspaper, which is in touch with what has been taking place in Whitehall, has confirmed the accuracy of our prediction. That prediction, we may say, was based on authentic information and the detailed outline we were able to give of the Cabinet's plans will be found to be a generally accurate description of what it has been decided to do. The cable in the "Times of India" far from rebutting the information given by the "Chronicle" six weeks ago confirms it "in toto." The British papers, including the Labour Party organ, have now all come into line and it is obvious that the question has been finally decided as far as Whitehall is concerned. It would require very strong pressure of a kind, of which we see no indication to change the plan now.

NEW STORES OF OPTIMISM.

Our Anglo-Indian contemporary itself seeks to emphasise the finality of the decision. But it is hard put to it in arguing against its own convictions that federation is not going to be a reality for some years to come, if it comes at all, though it pleads that the "hiatus ought to be a matter not of years, but of months." From the leisurely way the Indian Princes are proceeding we are inclined to the belief that it must take a good many years before the Princes can be persuaded to join the federation on terms satisfactory to British India. In this connection it may be worth noting the attitude of another of our morning contemporaries, which is both interesting and amusing. It refuses to believe that British statesmanship is so bankrupt of political wisdom as to count on pacifying the country while leaving the Congress out altogether. Our contemporary itself must have quite recently taken in an inexhaustible store of optimism if it is able to bank on the good faith of British politicians to do the right thing at the right time by Inda. The recent utterances of Mr. Winston Churchill and others of his Tory group all point to the fact that Whitehall has succumbed to their pressure and are dependent on their good-will.

DEFINITELY RELEGATED.

Though the Moderates have asked for immediate federation and Sir Chimanlal Setalvad has declared that they will not accept anything which falls short of their demand, it will not do to place too much reliance on them. For all we know they may change their mind and their policy to suit the circumstances, as they have done so many times in the past. What is chiefly significant is that nowhere is there any anxiety shown to push forward with the work of reforms. Lord Sankey and Sir Samuel Hoare are at loggerheads about the Indian policy, the Premier is deeply engrossed with European questions and Indian affairs have been definitely relegated to the background. This leaves Sir Samuel Hoare a free hand to do what he likes with the advice of Tory backbenchers and the reactionaries who crowd the India Office. The country must make up its mind how this new situation is to be met.

SIR DORAB TATA

In the death of Sir Dorab Tata India has lost one of her greatest industrialists and philanthropists. As a pioneer of industrial activity and a munificent donor to every deserving educational and philanthropic effort, Sir Dorab's father had achieved a unique distinction and his son carried on worthily the paternal tradition. He took a very active interest in the development of the many industrial schemes with which the House of Tata is closely associated and for which it has become famous throughout the world. But his interest in the promotion of Indian art, scientific research and sport was as keen as his devotion to commercial enterprise. He gave largely and wisely for the furtherance of these objects and his decision to make a trust of his property on the lines of the Wadia Charities indicated how broad-minded and cosmopolitan he was in his outlook and how anxious he was that his wealth should be utilised for the service of his country.

Often as one hears in these days of generous gifts to public institutions and causes Sir Dorab Tata's name will always stand out as a rare instance of a great capitalist and captain of industry who realised to the fullest extent that wealth, however accumulated, cannot be regarded as a selfish personal possession but is a trust to be used, so far as it is superfluous to the possessor's business and personal needs, for the benefit of the community. All-India honours the name of Tata and it honoured and now, unfortunately, mourns the man who worthily kept the business and philanthropic prestige of that name on the high level to which the founder of Tatas had raised it. It is an additional cause for the regret which India feels to-day at his loss, that he is the last of the second generation of the family which is now unrepresented in the direct line.

WALKING WARILY

Leaving the Elysee, after having accepted the premiership, M. Herriot, who has succeeded in getting together a heterogenous team to work with him as Cabinet colleagues, declared: "In view of grave responsibilities on my shoulders I shall be prudently silent." He has need to be. The Socialists of the Left and the Tardieu group expect him to assist them in forwarding social legislation while the politicians of the Right agree to support him only if he concentrates on "national issues". Meeting the huge budget deficit is the first national issue M. Herriot will have to tackle and on this question the ideas of the Left are fundamentally opposed to those of the Right. M. Herriot has to walk warily.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY FINANCES

Should An Institution For Imparting Knowledge Function Merely As A "Joint-Stock Company"?

(BY 'ACADEMICUS'.)

At a time when one hears everywhere of trade depression, deficit budgets, and retrenchment it is a pleasure to come across an institution which can present a comparatively prosperous budget. One such institution is the University of Bombay. At its next meeting on June 13, the Senate of the University of Bombay will discuss a budget in which on the income side the revised estimates show an increase of Rs. 33,000 over the estimates of June last, and on the expenditure side there is a corresponding decrease of about Rs. 15,000.

It is estimated that next year the University will have to spend only Rs. 761,202, out of an income of about Rs. 949, 757 thus leaving a net balance of Rs. 188,555. The balance at the end of the current year (June 30), is expected to be a little over two lakhs and in the three previous years the University accounts showed equally big closing balances.

IS THIS A COMMERCIAL CONCERN?

This is apparently a very satisfactory situation but one is reminded on this occasion of a remark of Mr. K. Natarajan. While discussing the University budget in June last Mr. Natarajan said that he was wondering if he was listening to the budget of a joint stock company whose sole aim was profit or to that of a university whose anxiety should be to spend to its utmost capacity in advancing Post-graduate teaching and research.

Dr. K. G. Naik was sorry that the University would not present deficit budgets and even advised the Syndicate to imitate Sir Asutosh who mortgaged the University buildings in order to keep running the Post-graduate schools of the Calcutta University. There is much in these comments which deserves consideration.

STATE HELP.

Not long ago, in 1910, to be precise, the University got only about Rs. 10,000 per year as grant-in-aid from Government of India. In 1912 the Imperial Government offered a non-recurring grant of Rs. 3 lakhs and a recurring one of Rs. 45,000. About the year 1916 the University secured an annual grant of Rs. 12,000 for the School of Sociology. In 1927 in response to a request from the Syndicate, the Bombay Government agreed to pay Rs. 50,000 per year in addition to the above Rs. 67,000 which burden was, after the inauguration of the Montford Reforms, transferred by the Imperial Government to the Provincial Government. In the University Act of 1928 all these sums were consolidated into the statutory grant of Rs. 117,000 per year.

HOARDING UP THE FUNDS.

Thus in twenty years the State assistance to the University has risen from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 117,000. All these grants excepting perhaps the original grant of Rs. 10,000 have been made mainly to enable the University to develop Post-graduate teaching and research. But in all these twenty years the University has been piling up balances and investing them in securities, which at present amount to about Rs. 25,00,000. Grants paid to the University are public money given for a specific purpose and if the University cannot or will not use them for that purpose, it should lose all right to them.

OBJECT OF STATE ASSISTANCE.

When, in 1912, the University received an intimation from the Government of India of its desire to make a non-recurring grant of three lakhs and a recurring grant of Rs. 45,000 "for the development of the University" the then Chancellor of the University, Sir George Clarke, addressed to the University a letter in which he said: "This grant is given with the intention that it should be employed principally for the development of the University as a Teaching institution and for the improvement in the inspection of the affiliated colleges. The first of these objects is of cardinal importance.....

"Happily the chance has now come for a great and a definite step in advance which will be assured if the lines of progress which I have attempted to trace, are followed. And I am certain that if the University escapes from its present narrow groove and becomes, as I earnestly hope, a true centre of higher learning in Western India, generous support will be forthcoming in full measure to supply its growing needs."

MEAGRE RESULTS.

Twenty years have passed since this was said and there have been a number of committees appointed by the University Senate and the Syndicate to frame schemes of Post-graduate teaching and research but the only teaching activity which the University can point to at present is the University School of Economics and Sociology which was established some fifteen years ago. Efforts in other directions, financing inter-collegiate lectures, organization of Post-graduate lectures in Bombay, inviting Western scholars of repute for a course of lectures in the subjects of their choice, etc., have come and gone like shrubs after early rains.

SUGGESTION RESENTED.

In 1927 when at the special request of His Excellency the Chancellor, the Legislative Council agreed to make an additional grant of Rs. 50,000 per annum to the University, the Government wisely laid down a condition that "any scheme on which the money is to be spent shall be first submitted to Government for approval." But the University resented it and Government, in deference to the wishes of the Senate agreed to withdraw the condition, with the result that the new grant went towards further swelling the annual balances of the University. The unspent accumulated balances from Government grants were in that and the next two years Rs. 120,611, Rs. 156,204 and Rs. 188,848 respectively.

(To Be Continued.)

Notes of the Dav

Bengal Muslims' Lead.

Mr. A. H. Ghuznavi and Sir Abdullah Suhrawardy have issued a statement describing as "inexpedient and impolitic" the action of the All-India Muslim League Council approving of the Bengal Muslim League's resolutions in favour of joint electorates without even reservation of seats for Muslims in Bengal. The words "inexpedient and impolitic" give one the impression that these leaders are not in a position to disprove the intrinsic merits or the representative character of the Bengal League's resolutions and that they only think it inexpedient to approve of the resolutions at present. But the reaction in Bengal against communal electorates is too strong to be suppressed by grounds of expediency. It is also significant and most encouraging that the Council of the All-India Muslim League has approved of the Bengal resolution even without the aid of the votes of its Bengal members, who were unable to attend the League Council's meeting. That fact encourages the hope that the Bengal Muslims' lead will be followed by many Muslims in other provinces also.

Fear Of Swadeshi.

Mr. B. K. Chowdhury, a pleader of Sylhet in Bengal, who wished to organise a Swadeshi league, instead of doing so quietly without waiting for anybody's opinion, wrote to the local Magistrate asking for his opinion on the proposal to hold a public meeting for inaugurating a "Buy Indian League." The Magistrate having forwarded the pleader's letter to the Deputy Commissioner, the latter very magisterially decreed that he did not propose to allow the peace of the town to be disturbed. The Deputy Commissioner also betrayed his prejudice against Swadeshi by assuming that "the partition between 'Buy Indian' and Congress propaganda is in the circumstances at present prevailing in India, dangerously thin." The most curious plea urged against Mr. Chowdhury's proposal was that two months before he had made a speech identifying himself with the boycott movement. That reminds one of what is called the wolf's logic in the story of the lamb and the wolf. But the incident may teach the people to carry on Swadeshi propaganda peacefully without any reference to official approval.

Those Job-Hunting Parties.

A new political party has actually been formed in Madras, with Dr. Subbaroyan, the ex-Chief Minister, as the leader. It has got a miscellaneous membership and its object is stated to be "to stop the present policy of repression and to secure the co-operation of Mr. Gandhi to obtain self-government for India." The party may leave Gandhiji to his own fate, and, if we may say so, the country also. Dr. Subbaroyan represents the South Central Landholders' Constituency and he can have little in common with the masses. In the last Non-Co-operation campaign he was a limb of the Government and fully supported the "policy of repression" which he wants to do away with now, because he is out of office for some time. Gandhiji is always ready to co-operate for a good object, but it is rather difficult to make out what the new party really wants, except some jobs for the members. The country is sick of these political parties and let us be done with them once for all.

Adopt Indian Standard.

According to the "Ceylon Independent" the Retrenchment Committee there is not likely to adopt the overseas allowance for Europeans in the Public Service. It is stated that the reason for this decision is that such an invidious distinction breeds a superiority complex among Europeans. In India, even in these hard times for the tax-payer, where every Provincial budget is showing a huge deficit, such a suggestion has neither been made nor adopted. When an increasing number of Indians began entering the civil service, the Government should have at once revised the scale of salaries. Instead they gave additional allowances, which are lumped together under the generic name of "Lee Loot" in which even Indians participate. Whatever the present rulers may say, a time must come when the present foreign recruitment will have to stop for good, except in the case of real experts, who will be few and far between, and who will act more in the capacity of advisers than as executive heads of departments. And it would be better, therefore, if the scale of salaries of Indians is brought down even now so that they may adopt a standard of living which is "native to the soil."

SUGAR-CANE CULTIVATION IN U. P.

Conference On Thursday

(From Our Correspondent)

LUCKNOW, June 4.

To help the growth of sugar industry on healthy lines, a preliminary meeting of some of the leading men of Gorakhpur District who are interested in this matter, was held under the presidency of Mr. Hobart I.C.S. Commissioner of the Division. He takes a keen interest in the development of this industry and has gained considerable experience of its working when he was Collector of Shahjahanpore.

Mr. A. Das, M.L.A. pointed out how he had raised the question in the Assembly when the Sugar Protection Bill was on the anvil, last February, and urged the great need of starting an association for this district.

Mr. Nisar Ullah, M.L.C., pointed out the difficulties which would for co-operation between the millowners and the cane-growers.

Mr. Hobart, in summing up the debate, said that it was most difficult to fix any definite price of cane, and urged for the hearty co-operation of the millowners, who should also be invited.

CONFERENCE ON THURSDAY.

Further discussion will take place on June 9, when millowners will take part in the meeting.

It will be remembered in this connection that the Central Government of U. P. has levied a heavy protection duty which is an indirect taxation from the consumers. It will be only fair and equitable that the advantage of this heavy duty should not be exclusively utilised by the millowners, but the profits accruing from it should be proportioned among the cane-growers. Up to now there is no association to voice their grievance, or to act as a middleman between them and the mill owners, and this meeting has inaugurated an association on the subject.

Tipsy-Cake

In an interview in the American press Lord Willingdon is reported to have said that Mahatma Gandhi "if penitent" could make approaches to the Government. The spectacle of Mahatmaji approaching Lord Willingdon in the role of the penitent sinner may be a beautiful dream for His Excellency but it is likely to create uproarious laughter among the people it is intended to impress.

* * *

The "Hindustan Times" says Sir Fazl. Husain's sick leave is an eye-wash as he is really going to London to back Dr. Ambedkar's efforts on behalf of the communalists, who feel their position has become shaky, in view of Lord Lothian's attitude.

* * *

But the latest report of Dr. Ambedkar is that he has received an S. O. S. to go on a lecturing tour in America to counteract the effects of Sjt. Vithalbhai's speeches. So, perhaps, Sir Fazli is going there too.

* * *

We don't envy them the job. They have the shrewdest Indian of his time and the most deadly controvertialist to deal with. Trust Vithalbhai to make mincemeat of them!

* * *

Apart from that, they will have to meet audiences of men and women, to whom democratic institutions are as natural and essential as bread and water. And they will be asked some awkward questions.

* * *

Dr. Ambedkar will be asked why to goodness he is not demanding universal adult franchise straightaway when the people, for whom he professes to speak, would be able, in such conditions, to swamp the polls and generally rule the roost.

* * *

We should specially like to be there when Dr. Ambedkar is asked to explain why he is so anxious to lean upon the British for the emancipation of the Depressed Classes, seeing that in 150 years they haven't lifted a little finger to help them lift the yoke of Brahminical suppression.

* * *

Sir Fazli will be called upon to explain why he wants special consideration for Muslims and weightage and what not in provinces where Muslims are in a majority and why religion in India is mixed up with politics.

* * *

The conventional cant answers to these questions, which are received with such gusto by Tory Die-Hards and such-like, won't cut much ice with the average American, to whom it will all sound like propaganda "bunk" concocted for the purpose of prolonging British domination in India.

* * *

"Daily progress," says the Bori Bunder Weekly "is being made with the work of consolidating sober opinion in the country." We are glad to hear it. We are all in favour of it. But we are more concerned, about the drinking section of the community who are so dear to Bori Bunder's heart, especially on Sundays.

* * *

Bori Bunder's Sunday effusion tells its readers that a letter has reached it from a "budding poet" addressed "The Illustrated Weekly of India," "care of the Aerial Club, Bombay." It finds the explanation for this location of its whereabouts in the fact that in a government publication "the Indian Aircraft Act and the Indian Lunacy Act are placed next to each other." The explanation appears to us feasible if unduly flattering.

* * *

From the "Free Press Journal": "Once the pretence becomes impossible of bolstering up the administration cannot but reach a deadlock. Therefore, since it is essential for even the existing system to keep up the semblance of governing by Public Opinion and since that pretence cannot be kept under any new constitution, the conclusion is irresistible that the Executve will have to go to the root of the disease and meet national opinion by surrendering its essential demands."

* * *

The conclusion is irresistible that an apology should be forthcoming for this sort of literary atrocity from a quarter where apologies are so cheap.

* * *

"SOVIET YOUTH UNDER NEW ORDER"

If that were India it would mean oppression. Being Russia it means freedom.

* * *

Why Not Revive Outlawry?

—"Times of India."

It's already been done in India.

PRESENT WORLD SITUATION

HOW MAN'S DUAL NATURE AFFECTS IT

(BY A. E. PENN.)

That there must be fundamental reasons for the world, while at the zenith of its scientific and material progress, being confronted, as it now is, with a situation the issue of which none forsees, is a ctatement which few will be inclined to challenge. But that those reasons arise from the dual nature of man and first came into existence with the Fall—the account of which in Genesis III, by the way, is allegorical, will not perhaps, be so easily seen or readily admitted.

MAN'S DUAL NATURE.

Yet it is not difficult to see that man, in as far as his sensuous nature ("the serpent" in Genesis III) is concerned. is an animal, and is man only in that, having will and understanding, he is able to reason and arrive at conclusions, and to carry, or refrain from carrying, those conclusions, whether right or wrong, true or false, into effect. Such being the dual nature of man, then, he must keep his lower, animal nature under control or, failing that, resort, as a "rational" being—a being with an understanding, to check "mere sexual desire." Otherwise, men, breeding without restriction, like animals, needs must, like animals, prey on one another—as, indeed, they do in war and in all crimes involving loss of life limb or property; in a word "breeding like animals is incompatible with living like men!"

WAR SPIRIT.

That there is a war spirit or mental disposition that makes for war is generally recognised, and armaments are but the effect, not the cause of that spirit. What is required to be got rid of, then, if the chances of war are to be reduced and eventually (though only in the very remote future, no doubt) "altogether" eliminated, is the cause—the war spirit, and not the effect—araments, which will diminish, "pari passu," with decrease only of the war spirit. And, as the war spirit will decrease with diminution only of discontent and strife (seen in riots, strikes and class-war), consequent on unemployment—the result, partly, of overpopulation and, partly, of mechanisation, the only alternative to war and strife of every kind in the future, is reduction in the birthrate from now on, till population and subsistence balance.

SPIRITUAL PROGRESS BEHINDHAND.

The long and short of the whole matter is that, while man 'has' made some spiritual progress,—infanticide, the stake, torture and slavery (signally), for example, are not now lawful or permitted, even if they are not altogether unknown,—he has not kept pace on the spiritual plane with the advance he has made on the material; had he done so, the population of the world would not, surely, have outstripped in increase, as it seems to have done, the means of legitimate and useful employment and, consequently, of lawful and adequate means of sustenance, with the result that there would have been universal contentment and, consequently, no incentive to war, if, indeed, to violence of any kind! However, supplemented by artificial means or the more impulsive and carnal, birth restriction by natural means (including celibacy and deferred marriage) would even now bring about in time—in some generations—that most desirable condition; and, seeing that there 'is' such a thing as heredity, the characteristic of not being able to exercise self-control—and, consequently the necessity for contraceptive measures—would thus also be gradually eliminated.

G. D. A.

EXAMINATION

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NORTHANTS MAKE 155

Indians' Splendid Response

KNOCK UP 118 FOR 3

Northants (1st Innings) 155
Indians (1st Innings) 118 for 3

LONDON, June 4.

In the cricket match between the All-India Cricket Team and Northamptonsire, which began to-day at Kettering, the Northants were all out for 155, in their first innings.

Indians then went in and had made 118 for the loss of three wickets when stumps were drawn for the day.

DETAIL.

The match between the All-India Team and Northamptonshire began at Kettering, to-day in dull weather. The Northants won the toss and elected to bat.

Runs came very slow on a difficult wicket. It took the opening batsmen half an hour to score seven runs. Some good-length bowling was witnessed and five out of the first six overs were maidens. Indians' fielding also was smart.

The Northants' 1st wicket fell at 6 when Timms was held behind the wicket by Navle off Nissar (6|1|0).

Bakewell was then joined by Cox and the scoring improved. The latter's innings were enterprising before he was caught by Nazir Ali, off Nissar, when the batsman had scored 25 (51|2|25).

The score-board showed 64 for the loss of 2 wickets at lunch. Bakewell and Jupp remaining unbeaten with 29 and 6, respectively

The Northants were dismissed before tea interval for the addition of 91 runs to the lunch score of 64 for two wickets. Amarsingh took the five wickets for 45 runs and Nissar captured four for 38.

Bakewell who was the top-scorer for the Northants played restrained innings during his stay of two and quarter hours at the wicket and with Jupp he added 42 runs for the third wicket. Snowden was the next best with 36 runs.

Navle effected four catches behind the wicket, three of them off Nissar and one off Jogindrasingh.

The feature of Northants first innings was that the opening batsmen scored very slowly on the difficult wicket and seven runs were scored after an hours play. Some good length bowling was seen and the Indians were smart in fielding. Five out of the first six overs bowled were maidens.

NAVLE'S SMART WORK.

Brown was the third man to be held behind the wicket by Navle, Nissar claiming his wicket. Adams fell victim to Jogindrasingh, and Amarsingh took the last wicket. Towell remained not out with 5.

Nissar brought off the average of 4 wickets, for 38 runs. In all Navle effected four catches.

Scores:--

INDIANS OPEN DISASTROUSLY.

The Indians, who opened with Navle and Wazir Ali, lost the first two wickets cheaply, Navle being held off Towell for six and Matthews cleanbowling Wazir Ali for a single.

Palia was bowled out by Jupp for 14 and then Naidu and Colah became associated.

With Naidu's arrival, the Indians got the upper hand. Naidu settled down quickly and gave a display of forceful drives. At the close. fourth wicket pathnership was unbroken with Naidu 61 and Colah 29, the total being 118 for three.

NORTHANTS—(1ST INNINGS).

Timms c Navle, b Nissar	0
Cox c Nazir Ali, b Nissar	25
Bakewell c and b Amarsingh	41
Jupp c Navle, b Nissar	22
Coverdale c Naidu, b Amarsingh	1
Snowden c Jogindrasingh, b Amarsingh	36
Matthews b Amarsingh	11
Brown c Navle, b Nissar	6
Adams c Navle, b Jogindrasingh	1
Towell (not out)	5
Johnson b Amarsingh	0
Extras	7
Total	155

BOWLING ANALYSIS: Nissar 4 for 38; Jogindrasingh 1 for 35; Amarsingh 5 for 45; Ghulam Mahomed 0 for 10; Palia 0 for 9; Naomal 0 for 11.—Reuter's Special.

INDIANS 1ST INNINGS

Navle c. Bakewell b. Towell	6
Wazir Ali b. Matthews	1
Palia b. Jupp	14
Naidu not out	61
Colah not out	29
Extras	7
Total (for three wickets)	118

SIR SHADILAL TO GO ON LEAVE

Sir Allen Broadway To Act In His Place

SIMLA, June 4.

Sir Shadilal returns to Lahore to-morrow. It is understood that he is proceeding immediately on leave, and sails for Europe by the s. s. "Victoria" on 13th June. He returns to India in October. In his absence on leave, Sir Allen Broadway will act as the Chief Justice.—A. P.

PRICKED THE BUBBLE

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It required courage to prick the bubble and you have pricked it. This Conciliation Committee have so far achieved this: added to the foggy atmosphere of misgivings, doubts and suspicions. The Stream of veiled innuendos against certain communities in organs of screeching "nationalism" has ceased to amuse us. It has grown noxious.

It is gratifying that the "Bombay Chronicle" has kept its head and betrayed no pre-possession or prejudice at the present juncture. It is the writings regarding the communal feud, of Mr. Horniman in particular which, being so judiciously balanced are read with avidity by all. It is these which in my opinion, should be done into vernaculars and broadcast. I am an admirer of the British (pace Mr. Horniman); and I do state, what may, perhaps, go against his grain, that it is this inherent, hereditary and ineradicable sense of justice which lends point to his vigorously expressed views. The mode of expression would apparently better suit a partisan; but the entire trend of this English writer is towards equipoise.

I don't think the intensive nationalists will agree with me, since they are possessed with a species of obsession against all foreigners. But as an internationalist, I hold as firmly as ever that, if we can formulate our need in a few words, it should be an appeal to "Englishmen of sincerity and sympathy to help us alone."

If I had my way I would dissolve this Conciliation Board and appoint three Indians, a Christian, a Jew and a Parsi along with Mr. Horniman. Not that there are no dispassionate Hindu or Musalmans. By the very nature of their having been born to one religion or the other, they are disqualified for effective efforts at reconciliation. The Hindu who endeavours to stretch a hand of friendship to the Musalman is, unfortunately, as suspect to his own and to the other community and vice versa. Indeed the representatives of these communities stand in the position where stood a worthy Parsi Minister. Often, as it seemed to fellow Zoroastrians, he allowed the claims of the latter to be over-ridden in favour of others lest the Government might imagine that he, the Daniel of a Minister, was partial to the Parsis!

To the query "Have the Elders failed?" I give direct and unequivocal answer. They have. The elders cannot divest themselves of their ingrained religious bias. And religion does enter into this matter of the riots. It is followed close by sophisticated communalism.

It is the young only who can salvage, not only Bombay but what will remain after the brutalisation which must ensue from the continuance of the meaningless fanatisism leading to hatred, pillage and slaughter in this world.—Yours etc.,

OBSERVER.

FIRST CLASS COUNTY CRICKET

LONDON, June 4.

Following are closing scores in the first class cricket matches which commenced to-day:—

MIDDLESEX versus LANCASHIRE at Lords:—Middlesex 291 (Hearne 143 not out, Hendren 72, Hodgson six for 77), Lancashire seven for nil.

ESSEX versus SURREY at Leyton:—Essex 349 (O'Connor 115, Cutmore 106, Allom five for 94), Surrey five for nil.

SUSSEX versus GLOUCESTERSHIRE at Horsham:—Gloucester 229 (Dipper 96, Hammons 59, Scott four for 70), Sussex 48 for nil.

DERBYSHIRE versus HAMPSHIRE at Chesterfield:—Derby 135 (Kennedy four for 30), Hampshire 95 for seven (Tennyson 69).

YORKSHIRE versus WARWICKSHIRE at Hull:—Yorkshire 229 (Sellers 62, Wyatt four for 69), Warwick 64 for one.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE versus SOMERSET at Nottingham:—Notts 337 for eight (Walker 103, Harris 53).

GLAMORGAN versus KENT at Swanseat—Kent 488 for eight (Woolley 146, Ames 71, Fairservice 50, Hardinge 87 not out).

OXFORD UNIVERSITY versus SOUTH AMERICANS at Oxford:—Oxford 170. South Americans 73 for two.

WORCESTERSHIRE versus LEICESTERSHIRE at Worcester:—Leicester 299 for eight (Shipman 74 Broughton 61).—Reuter's Special.

BROOKLANDS THOUSAND MILES MOTOR RACE

Women Competitors In Riley Car Annex The Trophy

(Special Cable).

LONDON, June 5.

The thousand miles handicap motor race at Brooklands which began yesterday, was continued to-day and resulted in the triumph of Mrs. Wisdom and Miss Richmond, driving Riley, from 23 entrants.

The winners' average speed was 84.4 miles per hour.

Saunders Davies and Woole driving Talbot were second with an average speed of 95.43 miles per hour and Norman Black and Gibson in M.G. Midget, third with a speed of 73.5 miles per hour.

Sir Malcolm Campbell and Earl Howe also competed.

Yesterday Wisdom and Richmond ranked fourth but they took the lead to-day at 750 miles and grimly held to it.

A PAUPER'S BED

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Good Government is said to be no substitute for self-government. That, however, is a metaphysical statement by an Englishman, who was more a philosopher than a statesman, and bears no relation to the prosaic realities of the work-a-day world. What the masses of India want is a Government in which their voice should be predominant and final. Are we going to have it with the culmination of the process of Indianisation which has been put into practise?

The Indians are not a wholly visionary people. At any rate, they are not making their rich sacrifices in order to secure King Stork for King Log. We have in the person of the present Surgeon-General an Indian. He is alleged to have used a bed of the J. J. Hospital, or rather the Cowasji Jehangir Eye Hospital which is attached to it, for his own use as an in-patient, for a number of days.

Some state that it is "infra dig" of the highest executive authority in the Medical Department to take advantage of a pauper's bed even if the injury was no more serious than resulting from a tennis-ball. But the question is asked from another stand-point. Is the Surgeon-General officially entitled to the facilities which were never intended for people in fairly prosperous circumstances like the Surgeon-General? Will the Hon'ble Sir Rustam Vakil, who is supposed to hold also the Medical Portfolio, enlighten our not very idle curiosity? And, if he too holds it "infra dig" to answer a public question, will any Member of the Council take up the matter?—Yours, etc.,

NON-SECTARIAN.

FOREST WEDDING OF TWO NATURE LOVERS

Quaint Rite In Lonely Glade

FORDINGBRIDGE (Hants), (By Mail).

In the cool, silence of a New Forest glade, sheltered by tall pine trees and carpeted with soft leaves and clumps of bluebells, two young people were married the other day.

Save for a small group of friends, the trees, the flowers, and the birds were the only witnesses of a ceremony that was as quaint as it was beautiful.

The wedding took place in the heart of a private Nature sanctuary, open to none but devotees of the Order of Woodcraft Chivalry.

The bride was Miss Elizabeth Pears and her groom Mr. Harold Bing, both members of the Order.

"The few guests assembled at a fire forming a circle into which the bridegroom entered from the North, and the bride from the South."

Then followed a period of "open silence," broken at last by the president of the Order, who announced to the four winds the reason for the gathering.

The bride and her groom then moved to the side of the fire, where they vowed to each other eternal fidelity and exchanged rings.

"The signing that followed of legal documents enforcing these vows seemed strange in the calm of the woods."

The president of the ceremony was Dr. Aubrey T. Westlake, of Bermondsey, whose father, the late Ernest Westlake, purchased the estate for the Order, which he founded in 1916.

CONGRESS FREE HOSPITAL

Nearly 300 Patients Treated And Receive Medical Aid

AMBULANCE CORPS KEPT BUSY DURING RIOTS

BOMBAY, June 4.

The following is an official record of the work done from 14th May to 31st May. The cases of assault and other injuries due to riots are only included. Total number of patients treated:—

		In-patients.	Out-patients.
Hindus	221	97	124
Mahomedans	60	31	29
Other	8	1	7
	289	129	160

CLASSIFIED INJURIES.

Bullet wounds	25
Fractures	26
Stabbing	29
Contusions & contused wounds, head	102
Minor injuries	107
Total	289

Ten cases, 5 Hindus and 5 Mahomedans proved fatal, seven of whom were picked up dead from different localities and 3 others died short time after admission.

AMBULANCE WORK.

Over and above these cases treated in Congress Free Hospital the Ambulance Corps have also sent assaulted persons to other Hospitals numbering about 100.

The Ambulance Corps rescued nearly 250 people from Kamatipura, Durgadevi and other localities.

SUICIDE IN SLEEP?

Suggestion At Somnambulist Inquest

LONDON, (By Mail)

The remarkable suggestion that a woman might have committed suicide while walking in her sleep was made at the Romford (Essex) inquest on Rinifred Isabella Smith, aged 33, a maid, who was found gassed at her employer's house in Victoria-road, Romford.

"If I die," were the first words of a letter which was found in a drawer in her bed-room.

A brother stated that on the morning after the tragedy they received a birthday present for a member of the family at their home at Wigginton (Herts) and a request for her father's photograph for her bed-room.

He added that before his sister left home she was in the habit of walking in her sleep. She was sometimes found sitting by the fire downstairs at mid-night, and on the following morning she remembered nothing about it.

He wondered if this had any connection with the present affair.

The Coroner: There is this letter to upset this theory.—The Brother: But that might have been written some time ago. It was found in a drawer.

The Coroner did not accept the suggestion and returned a verdict of "Suicide while of unsound mind."

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Mr. F. W. Brett arrived at Government House Ganeshkhind on Saturday.

REGULAR AIR LINE TO S. AMERICA

World Aces To Pool Their Ideas

GEN. BALBO TELLS ITALY'S BIG DREAM

LONDON, (By Mail)

The dream of a regular aeroplane service linking Europe with the American continent is fast becoming a reality.

General Balbo, Italy's Air Minister, outlined in an interview with a "Daily Herald" Italy's hopes for running such a service between Rome and Buenos Aires.

All that is wanted to establish the service is money and knowledge. The necessary knowledge will be gained when 52 world famous transoceanic pilots meet in conference at Rome shortly.

"The establishment of a trans-atlantic service between Rome and Buenos Aires is now under consideration," said General Balbo over the London Rome telephone.

"At the forthcoming conference we want to collect all possible data on transoceanic flying, meteorological reports and technical information.

"We want to compare notes with the famous pilots who visit us. The information pooled at the conference should prove of world interest.

"I feel that a seaplane service between Europe and Buenos Aires is feasible.

"I do not favour the North Atlantic route, but given adequate funds and the necessary knowledge, a regular service between Europe and South America is possible to-day.

"Italy is giving the plan close attention. We would be willing to work in with another country if any concrete proposal were made to us. The question of an international service has not been discussed, but it is possible that the conference will talk it over.

"We collected valuable information when I and other members of the Italian Air Force flew the Atlantic, and the technical knowledge was acquired on that flight will be put at the disposal of the conference.

"We are all looking forward to meeting your great transatlantic airman, Sir Arthur Whitten-Brown, who was the first, with Sir John Alcock, to fly the Atlantic in 1919. I am eagerly waiting to hear what he has to tell us about his epoch-making flight."

Mrs. Putnam Honoured

LONDON, June 5.

Paris.—Mrs. Putnam (nee Miss Earhart), at luncheon at the American Embassy, was decorated with the Legion of Honour by M. Painleve the new Minister for air.—Reuter.

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Dairy Industry In India

WHAT MUNICIPAL EFFORT CAN ACHIEVE

(BY W. J. HANSEN.)

Of all problems pertaining to Agriculture in India, the problem of the improvement of cattle is by far the major problem, touching as it does, the heart of the villager's situation. It has been repeatedly said that the cattle problem is an economic-socio-religious problem, but it is primarily one of elementary education. Outside of the Military Dairies, and a few Institutional and private dairies in India, the Dairy Industry in India is in the hands of an illiterate, superstitious and caste-bound class of people—the gowallas. For cut-throat methods of competition, and a low standard of living, they probably have no equal in any other part of the world. This is the type of cattle breeder on whom the advance in cattle breeding depends.

CALL TO YOUTH.

The general improvement of the cattle problem in India will not come through the present older generation, but will depend upon the younger, rising generation of youth in the villages. The village school will play a predominate part in raising the standard of literacy. These minds will be more receptive.

A MUNICIPAL PROBLEM.

"Within narrower limits, however, the cattle breeding problem is primarily one for the municipality". The burden of this problem has been shifted from one body to another until at the present time it is nobody's problem and just drifts alone. If the various Municipal Boards, all over India, would only realize they can be the biggest help or stumbling block to the cattle-breeder in earnestly trying to improve his lot.

AN ALLAHABAD EFFORT.

Probably one reason why municipalities have shelved the responsibilities in this respect, has been due to the lack of expert knowledge and guidance. This, however, can no longer be given as for the last five years. The Agricultural Institute, Allahabad, is giving a two years course in Animal Husbandry and Diarying, leading Indian Dairy Diplomas are given by the Imperial Department of Agriculture. Young men of every caste from all sections of India have taken up this calling, and graduates are to be found in many sections of the country engaged in Commercial dairying or working on large farms, and men are available who can assist the Municipal Boards.

What is needed in India is not more young men to take up Arts or Law, but more young men to see the urge of tackling Agricultural and Dairy problems, to secure their education in this line and return to their villages to effect an organization that will go a long way towards solving their problems.

In the United Provinces there are 85 Municipalities; in Assam, 25 Municipalities; in the Punjab, 107 Municipalities; in Madras, 81 Municipalities; in the Sind, 25 Municipalities; in Bombay Presidancy 130 Municipalities.

In how many of these municipolities have evinced even sufficient interest in the problem to devise bye-laws for the ragulation of the production and sale of milk and milk products?

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION.

In order to gain some information with regard to Municipal Milk regulations, a questionnaire was sent out on Nov. 4th, 1931 to 339 Municipal Boards, in the U. P., Assam, Sind, Punjab and Madras Provinces. A total of 156 replies were received by Dec. 31st, 1931. In the replies, 115 Municipalities reported that they had no regulations of any kind with regard to cattle buyers dairies, the sale of milk, etc. or licences.

Number of questionnaires sent out.	Number of replies received.	Number of Municipalities where no regulations are in force.	Number of Municipalities issuing milk licences only.	Number of Municipalities having bye-laws.
339	156	115	5	36

LACK OF BYE-LAWS.

One Municipality replied to the effect that regulations and bye-laws were not necessary; two replied that the matter of bye-laws was under consideration; four replied that they had no bye-laws and would like help in framing suitable bye-laws; one hundred and fifteen replied that no bye-laws had been drawn up; thirty six replied with copies of bye-laws; five replied with copies of licence forms only, saying that no bye-laws were in force.

Out of the total number of replies received (156), only 36 or approximately 22.5 per cent. of the Municipalities had any bye-laws. This situation indicates the need for Model bye-laws by Municipalities.

On the whole, the Municipal bye-laws received have been based upon the Model bye-laws of the respective provinces. It is not the intention of this present paper to go into the matter of these bye-laws, and the same is therefore passed over at this time.

WEAKEST LINK.

"The important phase in connection with Municipal bye-laws and regulation is their enforcement." We feel that this phase is the weakest link in the chain. Adequate enforcement of the bye-laws and inspection of dairies, cattle sheds, etc., can only be carried out efficiently by men trained for this kind of work. A sanitary inspector is hopelessly handicapped in taking up this work, unless he first has been trained along the lines of Dairy and Animal Husbandry. In the same way, co-operative department officers, general Agricultural Departmental officers, veterinary inspectors and other servants of the Municipal Boards lack the special training necessary to cope with the various aspects of the problems of cattle improvement.

These branches of the services are needed, no doubt, but they do not fill the main crux of the situation. What is needed in every Municipality is a qualified dairyman, preferably a man with a dairy diploma from a recognized Institution and preferably a man well acquainted with the local district.

TRAINED MEN NECESSARY.

It would be well worth while for each Municipality to pick out suitable men and have them trained for this special work. Young men with their Matriculation pass are required, who can spend two years at an Institution for their training, and who will return to their districts to devote their lives and energy to the problem of putting the dairy and cattle breeding industry on a sound footing. Municipalities must lead the way by encouraging their youth to go into this line of work, and by giving them the necessary opening and support in this great work.

The Allahabad Agricultural Institute yearly in July admits students to the Indian Dairy Diploma course, lasting 2 years. Graduates are making a success of their ventures and are in the vanguard toward making improved Dairying a national movement in India. It is a movement that needs the support of every

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I. L. P. AND LABOUR PARTY

Differences May Be Settled

GLASGOW, (By Mail).

"There is no truth in the reports that negotiations for the settlement of the I.L.P. differences with the Labour Party have reached a deadlock."

Mr. George Lathan, chairman of the National Executive of the Labour Party, gave this assurance to delegates at the annual conference of the Scottish Labour Party recently.

He added that representatives of both parties met on Thursday, and he believed, if the problem was approached by those concerned in a spirit of goodwill and fellowship, a settlement could be reached.

OVERHAULING POLICY.

Mr. Lathan's statement was warmly applauded.

He also said that committees were considering Party policy with a view to putting forward amendments to the National Conference at Leicester in October.

He did not think there was any need for a new policy, although a revision might be found necessary.

Mr. Lathan appealed for unity, and suggested that those who could only contribute snarling criticism ought to go elsewhere and leave others who wanted a Labour Government to get on with the job.

ENROLLING NEW MEMBERS.

Mr. G. R. Shepherd, the national agent, said the Million New Members campaign had been a great success in certain areas.

Dundee led the rest of Scotland, and had enlisted 1,300 members during the campaign.

There were thousands of Labour electors willing to join the Labour Party if approached in the right way.

Councillor Arthur Brady, chairman of the Scottish Council, in his presidential address, declared it would be impossible for the Prime Minister or Viscount Snowden to resume leadership in the Labour Party, or even to be accepted as ordinary members.

Mr. MacDonald and Lord Snowden, he added, might have done what they thought was best in the circumstances, but their action had struck a severe blow at the Labour Movement and had led to the election of the most reactionary Government of modern times.

Mr. Neil Maclean, M.P., said the "National" Government intended to effect further savings of anything up to £60,000,000 on social services.

Among resolutions passed was one demanding the abolition of the Means Test, which was called "the most dastardly legislation ever placed on the Statute Book."

CALL FOR ACTION BY COUNTIES

Stars Supported And Novices Neglected

Some of us who have become more or less experts in athletics look on the real country meeting as something of low degree writes "Tempus" in "Sporting Chronicle." The handicap contested by incompetent and untrained youths strikes a dull and heavy note. It has no snap, no quality. The tracks are no more built for speed than are the competitors. The whole proceedings bore and suggest nothing in the way of what we consider real athletics.

CALL TO COUNTIES

All the same the trouble in England is that there are not enough of these country meetings. If only their number was quadrupled, the advantages would be great.

It was with the idea of fostering the country meeting, I think, that the Country Association movement was begun.

While realising that valuable work has been done in various directions, the fact remains that the County Associations have not taken sports into the country places: they have not made the discoveries of those athletic giants who were supposed to lurk in every village.

Frankly, I don't imagine anybody ever believed they would. What the County bodies have done is mostly to promote championship races for men who have already been discovered.

That is just what the handicap race does. It provides racing opportunity for prizes, when the athlet's need to-day is opportunity and encouragement to improve his skill under tution.

The County Association idea carried out would have been the one and only way by which our wretched field events could have been given a desirable liveliness, and field events are just as much athletics as is running a fast or a slow mile.

CONTINENTAL EXAMPLE

The Continentals realise this. Their young men may be seen practising shot putting here, there and everywhere, and at all sorts of odd times. I have seen them trying their hands outside the factories where they worked, with the result that they send over here the men who can get near the 50-foot mark.

Twenty young fellows practising high jumping on the ground, half a dozen throwing javelins, half a dozen hurdlers, and a score of runners, is a familiar scene on the Continent. Where on earth where in England can such a sight be seen?

20,000 TENNIS COURTS IN BRITAIN

Growing Popularity Of The Game

LONDON, (By Mail.)

Britain has now 20,000 lawn tennis courts.

Every summer the game grows in popularity, and this year the demand for kit has been phenomenal.

Nearly all seaside resorts have increased the number of their courts—and banished dress restrictions.

There will be more hard courts than ever this year, so that the showers will only interrupt play for a short time. Grass courts are going more and more out of favour.

More than 2,000 clubs are affiliated to the Lawn Tennis Association. There are 800 courts in London parks, and the number of private courts in London runs into hundreds.

Two Midland centres of lawn tennis, Birmingham and Leicester, expect bumper seasons. Burmingham has 361 public courts, and last year derived an income of £5,500 from them. Leicester has 5,000 enthusiastic players, who have 170 public and 200 private courts on which to play.

Portsmouth and Southsea provide liberally for their players—6,000 a week during the season. Fifty more courts are to be laid out soon.

Cardiff's charges are as low as 2d. per person. Torquay charges 2s. and hour for doubles and 1s. 6d. for singles.

Hastings has a Green Bow Club—strangers wear bows to indicate that they want a game.

Coaching facilities have been increased this year. Devon County Association has arranged that players may take lessons from professionals, 60 per cent. of the fee to be paid by the Association.

HOW TO SAVE SOCIETY

Reconstruction According To Christian Principles

CORK, (By Mail)

Mr. De Valera forgot his political and other troubles the other day when he visited the Irish agricultural fair held there.

After the speeches and a civic reception he joined in the fun of the fair with the young people present.

He rode with them in the miniature railway and visited the amusement park, where he had a spin on the mountain railway.

In his speech at lunch-time he said; "We are facing difficult times.

"No one can tell what a few years' changes will bring.

"The one prophecy that can be made is that the structure of society cannot much longer withstand the strain to which it is being subjected now.

"If those on whom rests the duty of leadership in politics and business do not realise the necessity and find the means of reconstructing the social order in accordance with Christian principles, I greatly fear there lies before the world calamities of which most people have yet no conception.

"In Ireland, at least, we have the solution of our difficulties, both social and economic, in our own hands if we have the will to apply it.

"The task will not be an easy one, and in the initial stages it will call for sacrifices from all sections of the people."

WOMEN GROWING AFRAID OF MARRIAGE

Childbirth "Scares"

"The dangers of child-bearing have been magnified out of all proportion, largely through the propaganda advocating birth prevention..... Women are becoming afraid to marry."

Lively controversy will be aroused by this statement, made by Dr. F.J. McCann, the president, at the conference in London of the Comite Internationale pour La Vie et La Famille (to which is affiliated the League of National Life).

Sir George Newman, Chief Medical Officer to the Ministry of Health, announced recently that of the 650,000 English women who gave birth to children every year.

3,000 died,

50,000 were injured or disabled, and thousands more died from childbirth diseases.

Dr. McCann declared that "undue prominence has been given to the dangers when it is remembered that millions of women continue to pass through child-bearing unscathed.

"Mischievous birth control propaganda was," he said, "giving rise to a new disease, 'birth shock.'

"A feature of the propaganda is the growing fear of child-bearing, which seems to be gradually pervading all classes of the community."

The propaganda, Dr. McCann declared, had even produced in women an actual fear of marriage.

JAPAN'S SHOT PREMIER

Inukai's Career

NOTED FOR HIS COUPS

Shrewd, wily and cunning, Premier Inukai, who was assassinated in Tokio recently, earned the name of the Old Fox soon after the entered politics in the 1880's, and merited this nickname once again when he turned Premier Vakatsuki's Caginet out of power last November, writes the "Chicago Daily Tribune."

Within 48 hours he had formed a new Government, leading off with his son-in-law, Kenkichi Yoshizawa, then Ambassador to Paris, whose lot it had been to defend Japan's invasion of Manchuria before the League of Nations. He made Yoshizawa Foreign Minister, and thus quickly assured himself of support from the younger statesmen, while other skilful moves brought him the backing of most young officers.

As a politician he was a disciple of the late Baron Tanaka, who preached the Mailed Fist against China, but curiously enough, Inukai had many Chinese friends, since his understanding of the Chinese character was deep.

AIDED BANKERS.

His first move after becoming Premier was to declare an embargo on gold, hoping to help Japanese trade by lowering the value of the yen. This won him support from the large banks, which cleaned up, but not the backing of the people, who feared a rise in the cost of living without concurrent prosperity. Then, too, as leader of the Conservative Party, which had fallen into disrepute, he failed to get popular approval.

The attitude toward Manchuria he described as "We wouldn't take Manchuria as a gift," at the same time that Japanese officials were taking over the entire administration in Manchuria's three provinces.

"Now the Chinese are peaceful people," said he. "There're not warriors by any means and they really hate to fight. I know the Chinese well." It was a few weeks later that Japanese warships bombarded Woosung and Japanese troops invaded Shanghai.

Inuckai was born in Okayoma in 1835 of a good family. He entered political journalism in his youth as editor of the "Hochi Shimbun," and also displayed a marked gift as an orator. When the Japanese Diet was established in 1890 he became a Deputy, and ever since then he has attended every meeting.

WAS MINISTER.

In 1898 he was Minister of Education for a while, and then became leader of the third party, often holding the balance of power, though his group was numerically small. In 1925 he led his followers, who were called the Reform Club into the Conservative Party, and scceeded Tanaka as President of the Party in 1929. Before this he had been Minister several times.

Last November dissension arose in the Wakatsuki Cabinet over Manchuria the War Department and the Foreign Ministry being involved. The Old Fox saw his chance and stepped in as Premier, having only two Conservatives as Ministers.

All his life Inukai had made politics his hobby, but he had two others—walking and penmanship. In vacations he tramped all over Japan, making friends everywhere thanks to his oratorical ability and climbed all the Japanese peaks, including Fujiyama without following the ordinary route.

His writing was famous throughout the country and his penmanship was frequently in demand. Curiously, he wrote his first name with 15 penstrokes translatable into Ki. Takeshi. Tsuposhi or Kogashi. When his family was asked which it preferred, a son raised his hands in a gesture of protest and said. "We wouldn't dream of calling him anything except Honourable Father."

CARNERA AS A MAN MAULER

Shows Italy How He Does It

MILAN, (By Mail).

Primo Carnera, the Italian giant boxing before his own countrymen here for the first time since he came into the front rank, went all out to show what he could do.

Hans Schoenrath, his German opponent, was unmercifully hit around the ring from the start, and the referee stopped the bout in the third round.

Although Carnera was feeling the effects of the injury he suffered to his right hand during his fight with Griselle, he forced the pace all the way.

The German did his best to ward off the heavy blows, and attempted to launch a counter-attack, which in the second round he did with some success.

Carnera, however, was always master, and the German was almost powerless when the referee mercifully stopped the fight.

The referee's interference did not please many of the spectators who wanted to see the fight reach a definite conclusion.

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WILL NOT SATISFY ANYONE?

Government's Provincial Autonomy Scheme Doomed To Failure

By B. G. HORNIMAN.

The air is once more thick with rumours regarding the intentions of the British Cabinet towards India. In one quarter there are said to be three parties in the Government of India and the British Cabinet pulling different ways. First, Sir Samuel Hoare with his scheme for an immediate Bill conferring Provincial Autonomy and a statutory provision for the establishment of a federation when all the difficulties attending such an enterprise have been thoroughly threshed out and disposed of, one way or another. This scheme, of course, has the backing of the majority of the Tory Party.

Second, the Government of India, whose support in the Cabinet is undefined. Their policy is a Bill providing at the same time for Provincial Autonomy and Dyarchy in the Centre with a promise of a Federal constitution with safeguards within two or three years.

Third, and personally I feel doubtful about this, is a group said to be led by Sir Herbert Samuel, which favours a settlement with Mahatma Gandhi and, I suppose, adhesion to the Sankey scheme.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

The "Times of India" professes to know that the Cabinet have settled one important point connected with India's future constitution—that is that "there is to be only one instead of two Bills embodying Provincial Autonomy and Federation, with a provision for the former to precede the latter." This is a very wonderful discovery. The Bori Bunder organ proceeds to tell us that it puts an end to the rumour that "towards the end of this year a Bill was to be introduced in Parliament conferring on this country Provincial Autonomy and that a second Bill would be prepared later dealing with Federation."

As far as I recollect—though one cannot keep in mind every sort of report or rumour—there has never been any such rumour in existence, or, if there has, nobody took any notice of it. What the "Times" is aiming at, apparently, is an attempt to discredit the forecast which appeared in the "Chronicle" some weeks ago, and which it took upon itself to contradict flatly. This it does by misrepresenting the prediction of "The Chronicle" and then announcing, with the air of one communicating something quite new, that the Cabinet have decided to do exactly what the "Chronicle" said they were going to do and what the "Times" thereupon refused to believe they were going to do.

STILL HOLDS THE FIELD.

The "Chronicle" forecast still holds the field. Briefly, what we predicted was that this year, either this month or in the Autumn, but probably the former, the Cabinet had decided two months ago at least, to introduce a Bill conferring immediate Provincial Autonomy with an apology for responsibility in the Centre; that in this Bill a Declaration of Policy would be made in the preamble of the Government's intention to establish a Federal Constitution in the near future; that Lord Sankey's draft scheme, with modifications would be annexed to the Bill as a statutory appendix, and that a plan would be provided by which elected representatives of the Indian Legislatures and the British Parliament would constitute a new Round Table Conference to decide on the final form of the Federal scheme.

ONLY SCHEME FOR THE TORIES.

That is the scheme that the Cabinet still have in mind. It is held to be the only scheme that the Die-hard Tories, who hold the fate of the National Government in their hands, can be persuaded to accept, while at the same time it will satisfy or placate for the time being those who are in favour of a more forward policy and a settlement with the Congress.

WHAT THEY HOPE.

Part of the plan is to be an attempt to gain Mahatma Gandhi's acceptance of this scheme, on the ground that it gives a definite assurance of responsible government in the Centre in the near future and that India's elected representatives will have an equal chance of finally moulding the Constitution that is to come. Mahatmaji would then be asked to call off the Civil Disobedience Movement preparatory to the release of all Satyagrahis from the jails.

If, on the other hand, Mahatmaji refuses, the plan will be proceeded with in the hope that the country will realise that the Congress has been beaten and rather than face a continuance of the Ordinance regime will turn to co-operation with the Government and freely enter the Councils. This hope, of course, is based on the expectation that the combination of what has been achieved by the regime of repression and the lure of Provincial Autonomy will, by the time the scheme is mature for operation—that is in the Spring of next year,—throw the Congress forces into a final state of complete demoralisation.

THIS IS THE PLAN.

This is the plan that, I say, still holds the field and all furth speculation on the matter is superfluous. Only a political miracle or some sudden and unexpected upheaval in British politics, which is in the last degree unlikely, could change it. Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Baldwin have long ago agreed to it, and the former is worried about nothing at present but the communal award which must be announced before this Bill is introduced and which still holds the Prime Minister in thrall as an almost insoluble problem. The Government of India had their own scheme but it has not been accepted.

Those who have watched and studied the propagandist manoeuvres in the Government Press, both here and in England during the last two months, the interviews and declarations inspired by Whitehall and the nature of the official propaganda that has been carried on in the Districts of late, will have realised that everything is tending to the pre-arranged denouement, now nearly due, which was predicted in the columns of this paper as long ago as May 22nd.

"IN THE GAME".

An interesting contribution to the symposium of speculative rumours, is the so-called "challenge" of the London "Daily Herald" to the Government. The Labour Party organ is evidently "in the know" and it is also, I suspect, "in the game". It begins by announcing that influences are still at work urging upon the Government that no more than Provincial Autonomy should be conceded and then suggests that if,

> "Government were to announce that a bill is being drafted to give India not only Provincial Autonomy but partial responsibility at the centre, viz., transference of certain services to the control of ministers responsible to the Assembly; and supposing it is made clear that this was a provisional arrangement, which would be converted within two or three years into a Federal system of Self-Government, and supposing that the Round Table Conference were called again to consider such a Bill; we are convinced that the result would be a great success."

This being exactly what I have described above as what the Government have decided to, it is not difficult to understand the part the Labour organ is playing in the prologue to the drama.

FLOGGING A DEAD HORSE.

All these rumours and counter-rumours that are passing to and fro between this country and England are futile. They are, in reality, in the nature of flogging a dead horse, but they suit the purpose of the Government well enough, for they have the effect of making those who propagate them and those who listen to them—whether they believe them or not—that the whole question is still open, while at the same time—as the official propagandists hope and expect—they are preparing the public mind for a calm and favourable reception of the scheme when it is announced.

"NOTHING DOING.".

Now it is quite clear that the "game" is, as has been shown in these columns and repeatedly emphasised for a month-and-a-half past to put India off with Provincial Autonomy—plus safeguards—and a promise of a Federal Constitution—plus safeguards—at some undetermined and indeterminate date. I have said all that I have to say on the merits and morality and prospects of success of such a scheme so often, that I take leave on this occasion merely to quote the words of the Liberal leader Sir Chimanlal Setalwad uttered a few days ago.

"It is in the air that it is intended to make a beginning with Provincial Autonomy for the present, leaving responsibility at the Centre and Federation to materialise later when all the various questions attending them have been adjusted. I am clearly of the view that it would be disastrous to adopt this policy. Mere Provincial Autonomy with a promise or even a declaration in the preamble of an Act for responsibility at the Centre and Federation to come later, will not satisfy any political party in the country. I can say without hesitation that such a course will not satisfy the Liberals and I think they will decline to take any responsibility in working such an attenuated scheme of reform. Mere Provincial Autonomy is not going to rally any moderate opinion and will not end the present trouble."

And that's that! Let the Government make the best of it! That they will realise the folly of it and change the policy I have little hope.

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2nd Series COMPETITION 2nd Series

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Rs. 200 THIRD PRIZE
AND
20 CONSOLATION PRIZES

Owing to the stupendous success of our last PICTURE PUZZLE COMPETITION, we have, in view of popular demand, decided to run a 2nd Series. As before, thirty-two familiar objects have been selected.

Each of the pictures represents a part taken from some familiar object. All you have to do is to find out the object to which each picture belongs. To simplify the Competition still further we give the names of the thirty-two objects from which the parts illustrated have been selected. You are not asked to name the part, but simply the object to which you think it belongs.

All that is required is a little careful observation and 1,000 RUPEES may await you for your labour, if you get all the names correct or, perhaps, only nearly correct.

Rules

1. Here are the names of the objects from which the parts illustrated have been taken:—

SODA WATER BOTTLE, BICYCLE, TUMBLER, MOTOR HORN, RING, MATCH BOX, BRUSH, BARREL, SYRINGE, RUG, MALLET, LAUNDRY IRON, ROLLING PIN, LADDER, SPADE, LOCK, REEL, CIGARETTE PACKET, PEN, CHATTY, RUPEE, POSTAGE STAMP, DOOR HANDLE, TAP TOP, TOWEL CHAIR, BELT, HOOKHA, BOOK, SPECTACLES, BUCKET.

2. What you have to do is to fill in, in the Spaces provided below each picture the names of the object to which you think the part belongs.
3. Only the NAMES of the object as given in the Clues are to be used. You are NOT required to give the name of the part illustrated.
4. After you have filled in all the names of the objects, write your name and full address clearlyin the coupon given below. Then cut out the Coupon and your solution and enclose EIGHT ANNAS IN "QUARTER-ANNA" or "HALF-ANNA" STAMPS AS ENTRANCE-FEE.
5. Address your entries to:

THE COMPETITION MANAGER,
PICTURE PUZZLES COMPETITION,
POST BOX NO. 706,
Bombay.

Local residents may, if they choose, enclose 8-ANNAS in COIN instead of STAMPS and hand in their entries at the Competition Counter in the Offices of the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" and the "BOMBAY SAMACHAR," and obtain receipt for the same.

6. Alterations, corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the entrants submitting such.
7. No correspondence will be entered into and all competitors enter this Competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final, legal and binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition, and that all competitors accept to be governed by these rules.
6. All entries must be received not later than the last post on ***21 June 1932.***
9. In case of ties the Competition Manager reserves the right to divide the prizes at his discretion, and his decision will be final.
10. Any number of entries may be submitted by each competitor, Provided a separate Coupon, Solution and Entrance Fee is enclosed for each entry.
11. No competitor can win more than one prize.
12. No responsibility is accepted for non-receipt of entries.
13. This is a joint competition appearing simultaneously in the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar."
14. IMPORTANT: It has been decided to adopt the system of CLAIM FORMS for this Competition. Competitors are therefore advised to keep correct copies of their entries. As soon as possible, after the close of this Competition, the CORRECT SOLUTIONS will be published, together with CLAIM FORM. Rules regarding the submission of these will then be given.

REMEMBER TO KEEP COPIES OF YOUR ENTRIES.

15. Write your name and address clearly on the back of the envelopes containing your entries. THIS IS MOST IMPORTANT.

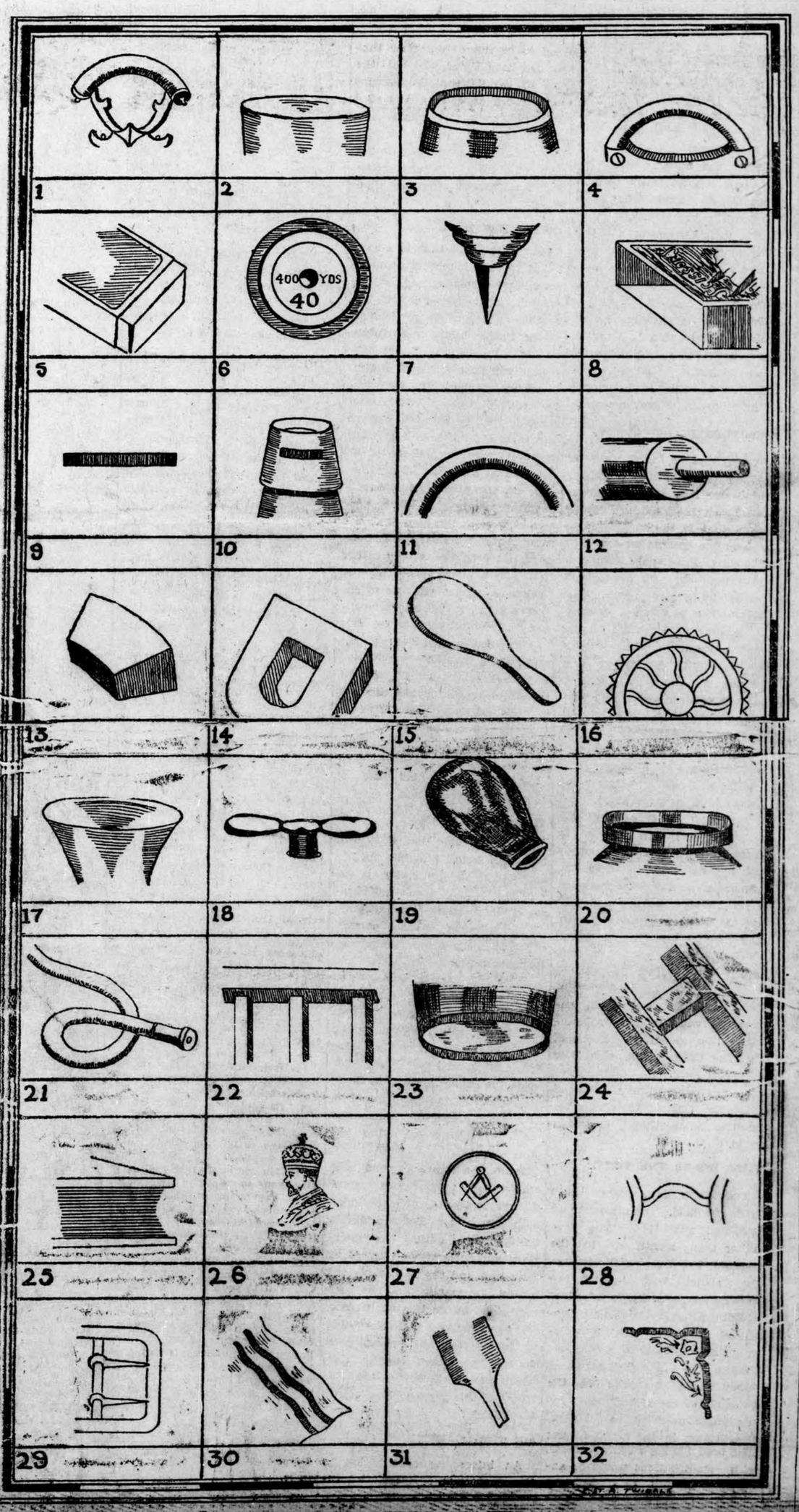
Picture Puzzle

COMPETITION COUPON

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

.....



FOUNDER OF BANK OF ENGLAND
A Buccaneer

LONDON, (By Mail).

Goldsmiths have been offering about twenty-seven shillings apiece for golden sovereigns. But go to your bank and all you will get for your sovereign is a pound note.

The reason is simple. The legal value of a sovereign is £1 sterling. That is all the banks can give for it.

But sterling has declined abroad where as gold remains standard. Our goldsmiths are exporting hundreds of thousands of sovereigns, which will be melted down for the actual value of the gold. In doing this they are resorting to a practice of their craft excellent in England more than two hundred years ago.

Before there were banks in England, merchants entrusted their money to goldsmiths, or to their own trusted servants. When the merchant deposited his leather bag of gold with the goldsmith, he usually asked him to pay out certain amounts when asked for and when authorized by him in writing. This business was the origin of banking in England. Goldsmiths who did this type of business were said to have "running cashes."

The goldsmith might find himself with £20 000 in gold. He would know when and how he would have to return it. Meanwhile it lay idle. Meanwhile, too, came other clients in need of money, or with bills to be discounted. So goldsmiths began to operate as bankers, and did so well out of it that when they found themselves with more demand than supply, they approached the servants of merchants to hand over their masters' money for safe-keeping and offered interest for the use of it.

About 1694 Parliament sent silver plate and gold to the Mint to the extent of nearly a million pounds to be made into gold and silver coins. There were no mills, and the wily goldsmiths noticed that the new coinage was not standardized. They got in all the over-weight coins, melted them, and sold the gold and silver abroad, making huge fortunes.

While they were thus thriving, a Scots lad left his Dumfriesshire village with a bundle on his back, and tramped to Bristol. There he fell in with one of those captains who enveighed innocent lads aboard. He got hold of young John Paterson, told him grand tales of the fine life with the buccaneers on the Mosquito Coast, and carried him off.

In due course, this lad, having served his time as a servant of the planter to whom he was sold on arrival at Jamaica, turned buccaneer. And in due time this young buccaneer returned to England to become the founder of the Bank of England.

Paterson thought in millions. Whilst buccaneering he saw the possibilities of the Isthmus of Panama and came home with a project for developing it. He went back with a party of his own countrymen, but those who were not slaughtered by the Spaniards were carried off by yellow fever or malaria.

Paterson, however, after adventures in France, where he became the Emperor's adviser, returned to England, and cast a shrewd eye on the goldsmiths. Then he put up to Parliament the idea of getting this business for a national bank.

The goldsmiths began a campaign against Paterson. They paid pamphleteers to abuse and libel him; they schemed to stop the project.

But their campaign was doomed to failure. They offered only their own probity as security. The bank offered the security of the Government.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS
Bombay, June 4.
Jehangir, Keir, Jeddah.
Varsova, Rowe, Bussrah.
Kenya, Miller, Durban.
Masimpur, Sharman, Rangoon.

DEPARTURES
Bombay, June 5.
Massimpur, Sharman, Rangoon.

LOADING
Bombay, June 4.
Steamer, City of Dalhart, for New York.
Steamer, City of Shanghai for Liverpool.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT

S S Kenya:—The B I S N Company's mail steamer Kenya arrived in harbour on Saturday from Durban with mails, a general cargo and 683 passengers.

ARRIVAL OF PILGRIMS

S S Jehangir:—The T M Company's steamer, Jehangir, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Jeddah, with a general cargo and 385 pilgrims.

S S Varsova:—The B I S N Company's steamer Varsova, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Bussrah, with a general cargo and 314 passengers.

S S Masimpur:—The B I S O S and O company's steamer Masimpur arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon, with a cargo of kerosein oil, and hence she sailed yesterday for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, 4.
2. C/o. Shanghai 3748 Karachi, 10-6 K. Nixon & Co.
3 Wolfsburg 3827, Karachi 7-6, L. Edwards, Ltd.
4 Iyo Maru 3668, Japan, 13-6|32, N Y K.
5 Calcutta Maru 3214 Japan 7-6 N. Y. Kaisha.
6. Marienfels 4679 Karachi 14-6, L. Edwards.
8 Geierfels 4506, Hamburg 56/32, L. Edwards.
9 Tarantia 3098 Liverpool 10-6 Graham T. Co.
12 Celebes Maru 4262. Japan 8|6, O S Kaisha.

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Jalaputra 3113, Calcutta 5|6 Scindia S N Co.
2 Jalavihar 3381, Rangoon 7-6, Scindia S N Co.
3 Baroda 1399 P. Gulf 8-6 M M & Co.
5 Ahmedi 1331 Karachi N F S Hussein & Co.
10-11 Alipore 3241, Japan, 12/6, M M and Co.
12|13 C|o Athens 4187, Colombo 7-6 F. Campbell.
14 Janaki 530 M. Coast 6-6, Malabar S. S. Co.
15 Indira 278 M. Coast N F Malabar S. S. Co.
16 Laxmi 124, M'Coast NF, National S S Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK

B Jamnagar 279 Jamnagar N F L. Naranji & Co.
C|R Rahmani 3291, Jeddah 4|6, T Morrison.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.
Soudan 9|6, P & O S N Co.
Corfer, 10|6, P & O S N Co.
Mantua 17|6, P & O S N Co.
Maloja 24|6 P & O S N Co.
Kashmir 24|6, P & O S N Co.
FROM PLYMOUTH.
Mundra 1916 M M and Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL.
Clan Macworther, 10-6 J F Co.
Elysia 20/6 G T Co.
FROM HAMBURG.
Baronfels 12|6, L Edwards Ltd.
Ockenfels 28|6, L Edwards Ltd.
Trenenfels 12|7, L Edwards Ltd.
FROM GOTHENBURG.
Ceylon 9|6, L Edwards Ltd.
Japan 26|7, L Edwards Ltd.
Tungsha 4|6, L Edwards Ltd.
Simla 6|7, L Edwards Ltd.
Vinstra 16|8, L Edwards Ltd.
FROM ROTTERDAM.
Bangalore 16|6, L Edwards Ltd.
FROM GENOA.
Victoria 9|6, M Italiana.
Tenirnber 4|6, T M & Co.
FROM NEW YORK.
C|Christchurch 16-6 F F Campbell Co.
President Van Burn 17|6 F F Campbell Co.
C|o Dalhart 6|6, L Edwards Ltd.
Kabinga 27|7, F F Campbell & Co.
FROM CHINA—JAPAN.
Tottori Maru 17|6 N Y Kaisha.
Shunko Maru, 8|6 O S Kaisha.
Ranchi 17|6, P O & S N Co.
Kidderpore 21|6 P & O S N Co.
Yamagata Maru, 8|7, N Y Kaisha.
Argun Maru 9|7, O S Kaisha.
FROM SYDNEY.
Narkunda 11|6 P & O S N Co.
Cathey 25|6 P & O S N Co.
FROM DURBAN.
Karagola 18|6 M M & Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS

FOR LONDON.
Narkunda 11|6, P & O S N Co.
FOR NEW YORK.
C|o Athens N F F F Campbell Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Gierfels 5-6 L. Edwards Ltd.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
Tarantia 15-6 G T Co.
FOR KOBE.
Alipore 12-6 P & O S N Co.
Calcutta Maru, 7-6 N Y Kaisha
Iyo Maru, N F N Y Kaisha.
Celebes Maru, 8-6 O S Kaisha
FOR BUSRAH.
Baroda 8-6 M M and Co.
Varsova 10-6 M M and Co.
FOR RANGOON
Hatarana N F, M M and Co.
Nerbudda, NF, M M & Co.
Jalatarang, NF, S S N Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Jalaputra, NF, S S N Co.
Howra N. F. M. M. and Co.
FOR TUTICORIN.
Jalavihar, N F S S N Co.
FOR JEDDAH.
Khosrou, NF, T M Co.
Rehmani N F T M Co.

STEAMERS FIXED

FOR LONDON.
Narkunda 11|6, P & O S N Co.
FOR NEW YORK.
C|o Athens N F F F Campbell Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Gierfels L Edward Ltd
FOR LIVERPOOL.
Tarantia N F G T Co.
FOR CHINA & JAPAN PORTS
Alipore P & O S N Co.
Celebes Maru N F O S Kaisha.
Calcutta Maru, N F N Y Kaisha.
Iyo Maru, N F N Y Kaisha.
FOR BUSRAH.
Baroda M M and Co.
Varsova M M and Co.
FOR RANGOON
Hatarana, M M and Co.
Jalatarang S S N Co.
Nerbudda, M M & Co.
FOR CALCUTTA
Jalaputra S S N Co.
Howra M M and Co.
FOR TUTICORIN.
Jalavihar, N F S S N Co.
FOR JEDDAH.
Khosrou T M & Co.
Rehmani T M Co.
GENERAL LANDING DATES
Mooltan (Boats) 28-5-32
Treutbust (Boats) for A. Cotton 2-6-32
Dayavati 2-6-32
Bandra 2-6-32

EXPORTS
Bombay, June 4.

S S Tarantia for Manchester:—250 drum castor oil, Gujarat Oil Mill Manufacturing Co.

For Liverpool:—830 bales cotton raw, V. Oomersey.

S S City of Shanghai for Antwerp:—1400 bags mowra meal, N. J. Shah.

For Liverpool:—205 bales wool raw V. Oomersey; 36 bales wool raw, R. Virchand; 600 bags mowra meal, A. Dawn & Co.; 700 bags mowra cakes, A. Dawn & Co.

S S Geirfels for Hamburg:—700 bags linseed oil cakes, A. R. Oomerbhoy; 1425 bags groundnut oil cakes, A. Oomerbhoy.

For Bremen:—1318 bags ground nut seed, Birla Bros.

For Antwerp:—1280 bags Linseed cakes, A. R. Oomerbhoy; 659 bags ground nut seed, Birla Bros.

For Rotterdam:—1800 bags groundnut seed, A. R. Oomerbhoy 39 bales Kokok cotton, B. P. and Hayleg Ltd.

S S Alipore for Kobe:—200 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S. S. Celebus Maru for Osaka:—100 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Trading Co.; 580 bales cotton raw, G. K. Kaisha.

For Shanghai 111 bales cotton raw Vakharia & Co.

For Moji:—1000 bales cotton raw, G. K. Kaisha.

For Yokkaichi:—200 bales cotton raw, G. K. Kaisha.

S S Calcutta Maru for Yokkaichi 200 bales cotton raw T. M. Kaisha

For Kobe:—200 bales cottor raw, N. Nagshi & Co.

IMPORTS

S S Jalaputra, Agent S. S. N. Co., from Bassein:—9940 bags rice; 700 bags paddy.

From Rangoon:—1908 bags rice 2262 bundle teak scantlings; 180 bags beans; 596 number empty drums.

From Colombo:—10 bundle gunnies.

S S Karmala, Agent M M and Co. from London:—92 cks. chemicals; 25 cases fish; 26 cases rugs; 97 cases preserves; 80 cases milk; 100 cases soap; 137 cases cordials; 28 cases starch; 50 cases blue; 109 kgs. borox; 60 kgs. white lead; 50 cases paper; 44 cases tyres; 100 cases wincarnish 37 cases biscuits; 40 cases sausages; 81 cases cigarettes; 25 cases castor oil; 180 cases whisky; 100 fuller's earth; 40 cases o'stores; 36 cases pickles; 35 cases vinegar; 106 cases gin; 60 drum turpentine; 28 drums colour; 600 drums paint.

From Middlesbro:—1833 bundle galvanized sheets; 87 bundle steel channels; 20 bundle steel ties; 40 bundle spit; 50 bundle chemicals.

From Amsterdam:—24 cases chicary; 41 cases cheese; 30 cases cottons; 24 cases lead cable; 225 cases beer.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, June 4.

July	5.30
October	5.54
December	5.68
January 1933	5.75
March 1933	5.93
Middling Spot	5.35

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, June 4.

July	5.30
October	5.52
Middling Spot	5.30

NEW YORK.
New York, June 4.
New York, 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):—Market closed.
New York, Noon Call:—Market close.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, June 4.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	2,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	6,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	12,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, June 4.

	10-10 a.m. Quotations	To-day's Closing.
June 1932		3,86
July 1932	3.84	3,85
August 1932		3,88
September 1932		3,88
October 1932	3.87	3,88
November 1932		3,89
December 1932		3,91
January 1933	3.93	3,95
February 1933		3,93
March 1933		4.01
April 1933		4.03
May 1933		4.05
June 1933		4.07
Middling Spot		4.11

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, June 4.

Sakellaridis July	5.35
October	5.59
November	5.64
December	5.71
January 1933	5.76
March 1933	5.87
May 1933	5.97
F.G.F. Spot	5.55

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, June 4.

BROACH:—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	3.69
Fine (Good Staple)	3.81
Superfine (Good Staple)	3.93
C.P. OOMRA:—	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	4.29
Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	4.44
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	4.59
BENGAL:—	
Good	3.20
Fully Good	3.30
Fine	3.40
SCINDE:—	
Fully Good	3.30
Fine	3.40
Superfine	3.50

LONDON SILVER.
London, June 4.
Silver:—Market is quietly steady

Spot	16-7/8
Forward	16-15/16

LONDON GOLD.
London, June 4.
Gold Bar Fine per oz. £5/12/2.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.
New York, June 4.
Demand Bills 3.69-3/4

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, June 4.
Interest Day to Day Loans 1/2 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 1 per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 months 51/64 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months 1-29/32 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 2-3/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 3-1/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, June 4.

T T London on Berlin	15.58
T T London on Amsterdam	9.10-1/4
T T London on Brussels	26.42
T T London on Madrid	44.75
T T London on Milan	71.31
T T London on Berne	18.86
T T London on Paris	93.59
T T London on Prague	124.37
T T London on New York Closing Rate	3.69-1/2

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, June 4.
Cottonseed Bombay Hull ton:—No offers.
Castorseed Bombay Hull ton:—June/July sellers £11/0/0.
Rapeseed Toria, Hull/Continent: June/July sellers £10/11/3.

LINSEED.
London, June 4.
Linseed Calcutta (London' ton: June/July sellers £9/5/0.
Linseed La Plata c.i.f. Hull ton: June sellers £7/10/0.
Linseed Bombay (London' ton: June/July sellers £10/16/3.

LINSEED OIL.
London, June 4.
Linseed Oil naked, London cwt: July/Aug. sellers 13/4-1/2.
Linseed Oil naked, London cwt: Sept/Dec. sellers 13/10-1/2.

LONDON RUBBER.
London, June 4
Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb. Spot:—Sellers 1-13/16.

LONDON BULLION MARKET

Messrs. Samuel Montagh and Co. have issued the following report, dated London, 18th May:—

GOLD.

On the 12th instant the Bank of England reduced its official rate of discount from 3 per cent. to 2½ per cent.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £120,816,394 on the 11th instant, as compared with £120,816,341 on the previous Wednesday.

An interesting event of the week was the purchase by the Bank of England on the 14th instant of £2,012,665 in Bar Gold. This is the first time since the suspension of the gold standard by this country in September of last year, that a purchase of gold of any consequence has been announced by the Bank.

It will be noticed from the figures given below that the imports of gold for April exceeded the exports by about £6,700,000. The purchase by the Bank of England may perhaps account for part of the surplus, while purchases by private "hoarders," which have been quite considerable, may represent a portion of the balance.

The gold available in the open market has been taken for the Continent and for a destination not disclosed.

Quotations during the week:—

	per fine ounce.	Equivalent £ Sterling.
May 12th	112s/11d.	15s/0.6d.
May 13th	113s/3d.	15s/0.0d.
May 14th	113s/7d.	14s/11.5d.
May 17th	113s/5d.	14s/11.8d.
May 18th	113s/2d.	15s/0.2d.
Average of above 5 days	113s/3.2d.	15s/0.0d.

The s/s "Comorin" which left Bombay on the 14th instant carries gold to the value of about £666,000.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of gold registered from mid-day on the 9th instant to mid-day on the 14th instant:—

IMPORTS.

British South Africa	£1,242,820
United States of America	1,295,595
Australia	56,640
New Zealand	205,043
Straits Settlements and Dependencies	55,241
Iraq	11,426
Other Countries	8,258
	£2 875,023

EXPORTS.

France	£872,381
Netherlands	496,338
Belgium	256,210
Czecho-Slovakia	29,275
Austria	14 980
Other Countries	5,181
	£1,674,365

United Kingdom Imports and Exports of gold for the month of April last are appended:—

	Imports	Exports.
Germany	23,680	4 830
Netherlands	64,394	492,126
France	346,859	4,958 679
Union of South Africa & South West Africa Territory	6,142,444	
West Africa	110,076	95
United States of America	353,676	26,600
Rhodesia	302 920	
British India	4,296,263	
Straits Settlements	216,031	
Australia	263,526	
New Zealand	26,848	
Other Countries	79.749	29,003
	£12,226,466	£5,511,335

SILVER.

The steady tone of the market was maintained during the past week. On the 12th instant there was a rise of 5/16d. in both quotations to 17-3/8d. and 17½d. for cash and two months' delivery respectively, owing to demand from China on a poorly supplied market. The rise in silver followed the receipt from Washington of news to the effect that President Hoover had agreed to submit to the various Government departments for study a proposal that the United States should accept payment of War Debts in silver until 1936. Although the prospect of the adoption of such a proposal seems very questionable, it is possible that the sentimental effect of the news induced some of the speculative buying.

Prices fluctuated subsequently with some speculative re-selling. China both bought and sold, but the Indian Bazaars and America were more disposed to give support. The undertone still appears steady, but present indications are that any advance would attract offerings from China.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of silver registered from mid-day on the 9th instant to mid-day on the 14th instant:—

IMPORTS.

France	£112,880
Belgium	9,865
Australia	14,307
British South Africa	3 548
Other Countries	4,628
	£145,228

EXPORTS.

British India	£38,913
Belgium	16,650
Other Countries	4 165
	£59,728

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

	SEASON TO DATE	THIS WEEK	CORRESPONDING. SEASON 1930-31	WEEK 1931	
Total in sight (Excluding Linters)	14,331	68	12,853	44	Bales.
Forward to American mills, including Canada and other America (excluding linters)	4.794	43	4,629	85	"
Exports from U. S. Ports	8,043	112	6,451	90	"
Of which to Japan	2,176	37	1,112	14	"
Of which to China	985	3	333	9	"
Of which to G. B.	1,235	28	1,063	17	"
Of which to Germany	1,488	15	1,630	21	"
Stock at New York	...	20	.....	227	"
Stock at U. S. Ports	...	3,801	.....	3,162	"
Stock at U. S. Interior Towns		1,525	.....	1,009	"
World's Visible Supply	...	9,585	.....	8,626	"
Of which American Cotton	...	7,561	.....	6,183	"
Forwarded to World's mills (excluding linters)	11,964	177	9,740	201	"
Receipts at U. S. Ports	9,720	65	8,729	27	"

N. B. ALL FIGURES ARE IN THOUSANDS.

Quotations during the week:—

IN LONDON.
Bar Silver per oz. std.

	Cash delivery	Two Months' delivery.
May 12th	17.3/8d.	17.1/2d.
May 13th	17.1/8d.	17.1/4d.
May 14th	17.3/16d.	17.5/16d.
May 17th	17.5/16d.	17.7/16d.
May 18th	17.1/8d.	17.1/4d.
Average of above 5 days	17.225d.	17.3501.

IN NEW YORK.
(cents per ounce .999 fine).

May 11th	...	28½
May 12th	...	28¾
May 13th	...	28¾
May 14th	...	28½
May 16th	...	29
May 17th	...	28¾

The highest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period from the 12th instant to the 18th instant was Dol. 3.68¼ and the lowest Dol. 3.64¼.

INDIAN CURRENCY RETURNS.
(in lacs of rupees).

	May 7th	April 30th	April 22nd
Notes in Circulation	16,783	16,831	17,058
Silver Coin and Bullion in India	10,992	11,050	11,028
Gold Coin and Bullion in India	1,061	553	542
Securities (Indian Government)	4,730	5,228	5,238
Bills of Exchange	——	——	250

The stocks in Shanghai on the 14th instant consisted of about 67,800,000 ounces in sycee, 210,000,000 dollars and 4,560 silver bars, as compared with about 62,300,000 ounces in sycee, 202,500,000 dollars and 4,140 silver bars on the 7th instant.

WHEAT-BALTIC EXCHANGE.
London, June 4.
Rozario Santa Fe:—June/July sellers 26/7-1/2.
Barletta Russo:—June July sellers 26/10-1/2.
Wheat South Australian Parcels: June/July sellers 27/3.
Wheat Choice White. Karachi, Parcels:—June/July value 27/6.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET
London, June 4.
Java Sugar Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F. Calcutta: June/July per cwt. 7/9.
C and F Bombay:—June/July per cwt. 7/9-1/2.
C and F Karachi:—June/July per cwt. 7/9-1/2.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.
New York, June 4.
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality) Spot:—Closed.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, June 4.
Market closed.

LONDON METALS.
London, June 4.
Market closed.

GAYEST BEACH EVER

All Restrictions Removed

BRIGHTON, (By Mail).

Brighton beach is to be the gayest in Europe this summer.

Beautiful girls are to take part in organised pyjama and bathing costume parades on the Aquarium terraces that stretch by the sea, and on the beach itself aquatic sports, drilling classes, and carefree bathing will be arranged.

All restrictions on bathing costumes have been banished.

Visitors can wear anything they like and as little as they like. Bare backs will be encouraged. So will sun-bathnig and undressing in the open air.

"Mrs. Grundy is dead and buried so far as Brighton is concerned," an official told me recently. "So long as the ordinary rules of decency are observed visitors can do just as they please.

"We have set aside beaches where men and women can undress together in the open air."

ALL-INDIA WEATHER REPORT.

General Rain On West Coast

POONA, June 5.

The Bay monsoon continue to be active in Lower Burma and conditions are unsettled in the north of Bay of Bengal where depression may form. Nearly general rain has fallen on the West coast of the Peninsula up to Bombay with scattered falls in the rest of the peninsula. Local falls of rain also occurred in the east Central Provinces and Bengal and a few falls in Orrissa, Assam and Upper Burma. The weather remains disturbed over North-west India and scattered dust or thunderstorms have occurred in West Rajputana, Upper Sind and Punjab and few falls of rain in North Baluchistan, Kashmir and Kumaon Hills. The temperature is below normal in West Punjab and adjoining parts of North west Frontier Province, Sind and Rajputana.

Chief amounts of rainfall are: Port Blair four inches; Gwa two inches; Victoria point, Tavoy, one and half; Mergui, Amherst Kyaukpyu one; Akyab Three Quarters; Bassein, Lashio, half; Diamond Island, Maymye, quarter; Mymensingh, two; Dinajpur one; Balasore, Shillong, half; Behrampore, Bogra, quarter; Chanda half; Jagdalpur quarter; Barmer, three quarters; Lyallpore Sonamorg quarter; Marmagao two; Matheran, Ratnagiri, Bangalore three quarters; Nizamabad Mahableshwar, Cochin half; Bombay, Karwar, Khandala, Mangalore Calicut quarter.

Forecast—Rainfall will continue in Lower Burma. Local falls of rain will occur in Konkan and Malabar and few falls in Mysore, Deccan, Orrissa, Bengal Assam and Upper Burma Few falls of rain may also occur in Kashmir and Punjab Kumaon Hills.—A.P.

BOMBAY SWADESHI LEAGUE

The Hon. Secretary of the Bombay Swadeshi League writes: The Bombay Swadeshi League will be glad to supply copies of its new journal "Svadeshi" free to Buy Indian or Swadeshi Leagues, Public Libraries and Educational Institutions. Copies are also supplied free to members of the League.

The annual subscription for others is fixed at Rs. 4 and the price for a single at annas 2.

Copies of the journal can be had at the office of the League (45|47 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay), at 'Svadeshi' (Flora Fountain, Fort, Bombay), the office of the Swadeshi Market (Kalbadevi) and the principal book-depots in Bombay.

"TRIED TO DECLARE INSANE"

Alleged Ministry Plot

LONDON, (By Mail).

Allegations that attempts were made to certify him insane because he "was making himself a nuisance to the Ministry of Pensions" were made by Captain Herbert Barton Tubb, aged 53, at Bow-street.

He stated that he was a brother of Carrie Tubb, the soprano singer.

He appeared on remand on two charges of being drunk and disorderly, and a charge of damaging Bow-street police station. When he last appeared, it was stated that he threw a mug through a plate-glass window of the station.

He stated that before the war, he held an important position in the City. He joined the Army in 1915, being wounded in the head and abdomen, and later resigned with the rank of honorary captain.

LEAD IN JAW.

His jaw was X-rayed two or three times by the Ministry of Pensions to try and find what the injury was. They could not find the cause of the trouble, but a local practitioner to whom he went found five pieces of lead.

"It was too late to operate," Tubb added, "and I went to the Ministry of Pensions and accused them of negligence. They have since tried twice to get me certified.

"I went to a nursing home at Bognor under their authority, and a doctor from the Ministry came down and again tried to have me certified.

"I later went to a nursing home at Salisbury," he added, "but I fought my way out of three and the police arrested me without any authority at all and kicked me about all night.

"Two magistrates came down in the morning to certify me, but the doctor would not allow it, as he said I was not mad."

BILKING CABMEN.

Det.-Sergeant Ferrett informed the magistrate that Tubb had been bilking cabmen in London for years.

Three cabmen then came forward to apply for summonses, but the magistrate, addressing them, said: "The police tell me that he has got no money and won't pay anybody. He is mentally unstable."

When Tubb was sentenced to 28 days' imprisonment, he said he would appeal against the sentence.

Travel Money

YOU may avoid the inconvenience and risk of carrying quantities of currency on your travels if you will take a City Bank Letter of Credit and a supply of travellers checks. Travel money in this form is safe, convenient and is honoured throughout the world.

Letters of Credit are issued in various currencies, the checks come in convenient dollar denominations.

The National City Bank of New York

HEAD OFFICE: 55, WALL ST., NEW YORK

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CAPITAL RESERVES and UNDIVIDED PROFITS

$225,000,000

BOMBAY BRANCH 12-14, Churchgate Street.

THE C. P. & BERAR PROVINCIAL CO-OPERATIVE BANK, LIMITED.

The Bank accepts FIXED DEPOSITS at the following rates:—

	Months.
4½ p.c. per annum	9
5 p.c. " "	12
	Years.
5½ p.c. " "	2
6½ p.c. " "	3
5¾ p.c. " "	4
6 p.c. " "	5
6½ p.c. " "	6
	or more years.

CURRENT SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS OPENED.
All sorts of Banking business undertaken.
Rules on application.
G. A. BHONSULE, Manager.
Nagpur City, 1st May, 1932.

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JUPITER GENERAL
has various schemes of LIFE INSURANCE to suit all.
J9

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1932

JUPITER GENERAL
will gladly supply full particulars about life Insurance for mere asking
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"WE WILL NOT OBEY IT"

Transvaal Land Tenure Bill

INDIANS FIRM ATTITUDE

PIETERMARITZBURG, May 2.

"It is one thing for a Bill to be passed and another to get it obeyed. Dr. Malan can pass his Asiatic Bill, but we will definitely not observe it, and he must realise that now," remarked Dr. W. Godfrey, who presided over a mass meeting of Transvaal Indians, under the auspices of the Transvaal British Indian Association, in Johannesburg.

These sentiments were reiterated by all the other speakers.

Dr. Godfrey said that at present there were two voices in the country. Firstly there was the Transvaal Indian Congress which was a recognised body by the Union Government, and secondly there was the British Association.

It was possible that each body was trying to lead the people along the right road, but the position was hopeless, while there was a split among the Indian community. This split was the trump card for the Union Government. The speaker stressed the necessity for unity.

"We have always been insulted," said Dr. Godfrey, "but why must we be insulted? Are we not British subjects?"

OLD BILL ITSELF.

Mr. N. A. Camay, the Secretary, in explaining the Bill which was now before the House of Assembly, said it differed very little from the Bill of 1930; in fact there was but one modification. With the position as it was in India to-day, little sympathy could be expected in South Africa from that quarter.

"The South African Act," proceeded the speaker, "empowered the Governor-General to veto any Bill, but to-day he is a puppet in the hands of the Ministers of State. We will have to fight our own battle. We did not expect any millennium from the deliberations of 1927, but we did expect that when we came here with our wives and children, invested all our money here, and made this our permanent home, that we would be allowed to eke out an honest living. We have not defied a single law, but we are told that we must now move out of any proclaimed areas."

INVETERATE FOES.

Municipalities, said Mr. Camay, were the inveterate foes of the Indians, because the latter competed in trade.

"They now want to get us out by hardships, trials, and tribulations. They have exhausted all their efforts to get rid of us. So as a last resort, they had applied sections of the Gold Law."

A resolution protesting vehemently against the Land Tenure Bill, and rejecting it 'in toto' as entirely, unacceptable, since it implied cold and calculated insult, humiliation and degradation, and was derogatory to the Indian national honour, denying the elementary human rights of residence as free citizens except under sufferance.

An appeal is to be sent to the Indian Government to take the necessary action to wring about the immediate withdrawal of the Transvaal Land Tenure Bill.—"Hindu" Cable.

WORLD'S WANTON WASTE OF PETROLEUM

Burmah Oil Company President Utters A Warning

LONDON, June 4.

World's reckless over-production and wanton waste of petroleum were indicted in the presidential speech of Sir John Cargill at the annual meeting of the Burmah Oil Company yesterday.

Sir J. Cargill declared that the company circulated last year nearly seven million sterling in India in waves, royalties, freights, etc.—Reuter's Special.

OIL CONFERENCE GOES PHUT

LONDON, June 4.

New York.—The failure of the Oil Conference was due to inordinately high prices demanded for Russian oil according to the British oil representatives. It is emphasised that harmonw was manifested in British and American interests.—Reuter's Special.

REORGANISING BRITISH IRON & STEEL INDUSTRY

RUGBY. June 4.

The Import Duties Advisory Committee has appointed the National Committee to work out with the district sub-committees and a small executive committee to appropriate schemes for the reorganisation of the British iron and steel industry.

Mr. Charles Mitchell, the Chairman and Managing Director, Dorman Long and Company is the Chairman of the National Committee and Sir William Larke, the Director of the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers is the Secretary. The steps were the outcome of an important meeting between the import Duties Advisory Committee and the Principals of 40 iron and steel producing firms.

UE7 OF TARIFFS.

Sir George May, the Chairman of the Advisory Committee announced that the use of tariffs will be to afford the industry opportunity of putting itself in order which is best adapted to Britain and diversified nature of the demands which have to be met. The present duty of 33 1|3 per cent on the range of steel imports came into force on April 26 and the Committee recommended that it should continue for three months during which time it would make detailed investigations with a view to proposals of a more permanent character—B. O. W.

COCKTAIL PARTY AND A MURDER

Beautiful Blond Appears In Court To Answer Charge

LONDON, June 4.

There was a crowd of fashionable people at Westminster Police Court when Mrs. Elvira Barney the beautiful blond, daughter of Sir John Mullens, was remanded to week on a charge of murder o. Scott Stephen, son of prominent banker after cocktail party at Knightbridge flat on 31st May.

Mrs. Barney was supported to the dock by Lady Mullens and a wardress. The detective testified the arrest of the prisoner last evening at 8 Belgrave Square.

Questioned by the Court Mrs Barney replied, "I did not shoot him. I am not guilty."

Mrs. Barney spent the night in the cell. There was no more evidence. The prisoner was overcome and was silent. She was removed in a taxi-cab at Holloway Gaol.—Reuter.

STUNT PARACHUTIST DROPS THRO' AIR

Presence Of Mind Saves His Life

(Special Cable).

LONDON, June 5.

Cologne.—Only his presence of mind while dropping through space saved the life of the stunt parachutist Karl Ullrich when giving exhibition from an aeroplane at height of 2,500 feet.

Ullrich, who is a native of Mainz, provides thrills by jumping with two parachutes, opening one, then cutting it adrift, falling 400 feet and then opening the second. While doing this the first prachute fould the second but Ullrich coolly cut out tangled corps as he was falling till the second prachute was free and this brought him safely to earth.

IRISH DELEGATION FOR OTTAWA

President De Valera Also Included

LONDON, June 4.

Any lingering doubts about Ireland's participation in the Ottawa conference are settled by an announcement that the Free State delegation has been appointed.

It is expected to number 18 and will therefore be bigger than was anticipated. It is understood that President De Valera has been included.—Reuter.

Forest Minister To Contest Council Election

RANGOON, June 4.

Nominations for the bye-election to the Burma Legislative Council from Moulmein urban general constituency, caused by the resignation of Mr. M. Eusoof, closed on the second, the nominees being Sir Joseph Maung Gyi, recently appointed Forest Minister, and U. Tun Tin, a businessman who unsuccessfully contested at the last general election but lost his deposit. Scrutiny of nominations will take place on the 8th. and the election on the 15th.—A. P.

STEVENS STABBING CASE

RANGOON, June 4.

In the Stevens stabbing case, a new application has been filed in the High Court by the Defence Counsel, questioning whether the Sessions Judge, Hanthawaddy, can entertain a revision application against the Magistrate's order, and hearing of this has been fixed for Monday. Pending this, the Sessions Judge has adjourned hearing of the revision petition till the 8th June.—A. P.

BENARES TEMPLE ENTRY

CONFERENCE TO DECIDE FUTURE PROGRAMME

BENARES, June 4.

It was announced that the untouchables will go in a procession to Vishwanath Temple to have darshan this morning, but notice under Section 144 Cr. P.C. prohibiting such processions was issued by Mr. Ghanshyamdas, Officiating District Magistrate, Benares, and was served on the leader of the untouchables. As a result, no procession was organised to-day. It is stated that the future course of action will be decided at a special conference of Adi Hindus (depressed classes) convened to be held to-morrow evening. Many untouchables from various places in the province are reported to have already arrived to attend the conference.—A.P.

FRONTIER ORDINANCES AT WORK

Peshawar Villagers Fined

PESHAWAR CITY, June 4.

For sending parties of villagers to Peshawar City for the purpose of making demonstrations, five Peshawar villagers were fined under Frontier Ordinances sums varying from a minimum of 40 rupees to a maximum of Rs. 120.

The Afghan Ministry of Trade announces discovery of a mine of amythyst (precious stone) near Qandhar.

Qandahar will shortly be electrified. High power German electric machines are being fitted in Walibaba which will drive new woollen cloth mills which are being built in Qandahar.—A.P.

KING TAKES SALUTE AT BIRTHDAY PARADE

RUGBY June 4.

In commemoration of his 67th birthday celebrations the King this morning took the salute when a brilliant military ceremony of the trooping of colour by the Brigade of Guards took place on Horse Guards Parade.

His Majesty rode in procession to the parade ground accompanied by his sons, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York and the Duke of Gloucester, his cousin Prince Arthur Connaught, his son-in-law Earl Harewood and Queen's brother Earl Athlone.

The elaborate and brilliant ceremonial, performed with immaculate precision which characterises the Guards Brigade, was witnessed by a huge crowd who enthusiastically cheered the King as he passed. The Queen and other members of the Royal Family, including her grandchildren together with many Cabinet Ministers watched the spectacle from the windows of adjacent Government offices.

There were 70 officers and 1873 men in ceremony and six Guards bands in mass together with drums fifes and pipers.—B.O.W.

Gandhi Day Processionists Arrested In Ahmedabad

AHMEDABAD, June 5.

A procession consisting of six men and two women was tagen out last evening in observance of the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi. All the processionists were arrested.

A gang of about nine men armed with axes and other weapons attacked the Head Jobber of the Lal Mill and some other operatives while they were proceeding to the mill yesterday. The police soon arrived on the scene, but the assailants took to flight. The injured were removed to hospital.—A. P.

COMMUNALISTS' LAST THROW

Sir Fazli Hussain To Follow Dr. Ambedkar

SIMLA, June 2.

The political correspondent of the "Hindustan Times" writes:—

The sudden decision on the part of Dr. Ambedkar to rush to England and the great care that he had taken to keep his departure a secret, has naturally provoked comment in several quarters. Opinion in Bombay political circles made it out that the object of the Doctor's visit was to make a personal appeal to the Premier and to battress it up by interviews with Sir Samuel Hoare and other members of the Conservative Party, to announce a communal award more or less on the lines of the unholy pact arrived at the R. T. C. among the "minorities."

That the endeavour on the part of Dr. Ambedkar is not an isolated phenomenon but that it is part of a deep-laid programme to outwit nationalist Indian opinion is now becoming daily more and more evident. I am able to reveal to day that the forthcoming visit of Sir Fazli Hussain, ostensibly on medical advice to England, is in reality, to further the good work for which Dr. Ambedkar has already gone. To have timed the departure simultaneously will have made the matter obvious. So it was that the champion of the Depressed classes chose to go off without any intimation and the more astute Punjab Knight is following close behind. That both these stalwarts have the blessing of the bureaucracy is obvious, for in their success lies their own well being.

"BUSY BODIES" AT WORK.

It is an open secret that Lord Lothian has seen far too much of the real situation in the country and that his weight would be thrown against the communalists in India and in favour of the progressives. He is not likely to recommend to the Premier any truckling down to the communalist bombast of a Shaukat Ali or a Shafaat Ahmed Khan. Even during the time when the Franchise Committee was making its enquiries, he had given indication, however indirect, that the artificial agitation that was set up against Rao Bahadur M. C. Raja was too obvious to be mistaken. And since his arrival in England, Lord Lothian has been having interviews with every important Cabinet Minister. Now that was distinctly disquieting. Sir Fazli's ostensible health trip, is, I understand on very reliable authority to further the good work of Dr. Ambedkar in influencing the British Cabinet in the matter of the communal award. There may be one or more additions to this little army of busybodies from this country in the very near future.

SECRET CONSPIRACY.

I understand that the plea of this junta is to convey the assurance to the British Cabinet that with them on their side, the Cabinet can go forward with any scheme of reform, however meagre in itself and that they would help to work the reforms in spite of the Congress, the Hindu Mahasabha, the Liberals and everybody else. Lord Lothian's personal experience of Indian conditions will be a great handicap to these busybodies in attempting to convince the British Cabinet. But they have the support of the Church and the Hoares and the accommodating die-hard press to get through their plans.

LIBERALS AND REST.

Meanwhile, the Liberals seem to be sulking in their tents, just occasionally indulging in the luxury of lukewarm press statements which carry conviction to no one. Nor is the Hindu Mahasabha active in organising public opinion in this regard. The Congress has been virtually muzzled. That section of it which is still comparatively free is too busy with its many preoccupations. What the future has in store for the country is too much for me to say. But if organised public opinion in the country does not unite to stem the advance of the communalists it will allow India's case to go by default. If the real leaders of Indian opinion do not bestir themselves, even a Lord Lothian, however genuine his convictions, can offer little help to them. I wonder if they will let the fight be lost by mere supineness!

End Of Hoover Moratorium

BRITAIN SIGNS TO REPAY U. S. LOAN

LONDON, June 4.

Washington.—Sir Ronald Lindsay, British Ambassador, to-day signed an agreement at United States Treasury by which the British Government formally agreed to repay 159,520,000 dollars, the payment of which was postponed under the Hoover Moratorium over a period of 10 years at four per cent.

Italy has also entered into similar agreement.

The Treasury expects that France and other signatories of the Moratorium Agreement who have not yet signed, will sign next week.—Reuter.

LONDON MARKET

Extremely Easy Terms Of Money

(Special Cable).

LONDON, June 4.

In money market with supplies supplemented by large dividend disbursements, the borrowers were able to obtain extremely easy term throughout week despite payment of the instalment of 27 million sterling on three per cent Treasury Bond issue.

London wool sales ended yesterday and there was good demand throughout chiefly from home trade but the values showed decline of 5 per cent to 15 per cent compared with previous issues.

The Stock Exchange was closed. Commodity markets were featureless.—Reuter.

FIRE IN DELHI GARAGE

NEW DELHI, June 4.

A fire broke out in a garage attached to the Gwalior Motor Transport Company, New Delhi, and three cars were burnt. The fire was brought under control before it could spread further. The cause of the conflagration is not yet known.—A. P.

Radical French Cabinet

Right On National Issues And Left On Social Problems

LONDON, June 4.

Paris.—The Homogeneous Radical composition of the Cabinet is widely admired but while its policy upon the leading questions such as disarmament and reparations is indeterminate, it is believed that there will be continuity in principle of the policy inherited from M. Tardieu.

The socialists on the Left and old Tardieu majority on the Right scrutinise the Cabinet wrily. Both are confident that M. Herriot will need them to obtain the majority. The result will probably be that M. Herriot will turn to the Right on National issues and to the Left on social problems.—Reuter's Special.

PROFESSIONAL GOLF INTERNATIONAL

England Beat Scotland

(Special Cable).

LONDON, June 5.

At Princes Course, Sandwich, in the first Anglo-Scottish professional golf international to be held since 1913 England beat Scotland by five wins to one in foursomes and eight wins to two in singles. Two matches were halved. All the matches were fought very closely.

NON-STOP FLIGHT TO WARSAW

No Trace Of Polish Airman

LONDON, June 4.

New York.—Hitherto no news has been received of the progress of the Polish airman Stanley Hausner since he left Linden, New Jersey, at 2|26 p.m. British summer time, yesterday, on an attempt to fly non-stop to Warsaw. The monoplane believed to be Hausner's, passed over Sydney, Nova Scotia, yesterday evening, but has not been definitely identified.—Reuter's Special.

Maltese Dispute In Sight, Says "Times"

RUGBY, June 4.

The settlement of the long standing Maltese dispute is the subject of favourable press comment in London. The "Times" says "The restoration of religious peace which happily coincided with the celebration of the King's birthday has caused great satisfaction in the Island and not the least among Lord Strickland's supporters who are delivered from a situation which had become morally and political embarrassing. There is now no reason for any further delay in fixing the date of elections or for prolonging the suspension of constitution. On the other hand there is every reason for congratulating the Maltese people on the restoration of internal peace on the auspicious day.—B. O. W.

GANDHI DAY ARRESTS IN NAGPUR

Student Dictators Released

NAGPORE, June 5.

A dozen Congress volunteers were arrested yesterday in Itwari, the eastern quarter of the city, while attempting to hold the flag salutation ceremony in celebration of "Gandhi Day."

Another batch of 36 Congressmen arrested in connection with the Political Conference has since been released bringing the total of releases to 130. Five others arrested in the same connection were tried and sentenced yesterday, three persons to three months' rigorous imprisonment and the remaining two including the thirty-eighth "Dictator" to three months' simple imprisonment.

The trial of prominent office bearers of the Political Conference was taken up yesterday before Mr. Mukherjee, First Class Magistrate and adjourned till 7th inst. after recording their statements.

SEDITION CASE.

The revision application filed before the vacation judge by Mr. R. S. Ruikar the President of the All-India Trade Union Congress against the trying magistrate's order disallowing a sessions trial in the sedition case against him has been rejected.

It is understood that the Local Government has sanctioned a special remission to the Political prisoners under which Laplikar and Hanumant Rao student "Dictators" and 25 volunteers have been released from the Central Jail, Nagpore.—A. P.

MEERUT PRISONER SERIOUSLY ILL IN HOSPITAL

Thengdi Gets Leave To Go To Poona

RADHA RAMAN'S BAIL CANCELLED

MEERUT, June 2.
(By Mail).

Mr. Gopal Basak, an accused in the Meerut "conspiracy" case, who was removed to the Civil Hospital on the 27th instant suffering from diarrhoea, is still lying in the hospital. It is understood that he is to be X-rayed in the British Military Hospital soon.

BAIL CANCELLED.

Mr. Radha Raman Mitra, an accused in the Meerut "Conspiracy" case, who was on bail on medical ground, was sent back to jail on Saturday evening.

Mr. Thengdi, an accused in the Meerut "Conspiracy" case, who was on bail and was exempted from attendance, appeared in the court on 30th May. The Civil Surgeon after examination reported that he should be exempted from attendance for a further period of two months. Order having been accordingly passed, Mr. Thengdi has gone back to Poona.—A.P.

ARREST IN AMRITSAR

AMRITSAR, June 4.

Twenty persons, including four women, were arrested this evening from Bazar Mai Sewan where they came out in procession. Over fifty arrests have been made in connection with the "Punjab Political Conference."—A. P.

Edited by LAXMAN GANESH KHARE (Ag. Editor) and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.